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Friday,
4th December, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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NEW DELHI

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 4th December, 1953

The House met at Half Past One of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EXCHEQUER ISSUES

*599. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have considered the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the system of Exchequer issues; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, have been taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given by me on 1st December 1953 to his starred question No. 443.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether Government have given thought to and taken a decision with regard to the opinion given by the Public Accounts Committee regarding the conversion of State undertakings by Government into private limited companies, and if so, what is the decision of Government?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The matter is still under consideration.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the recommendation made by the Public Accounts Committee with regard to the grants given to the various States and the suggestions made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General with regard to this matter?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We take notice of all the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and the recommendations of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Shri T. N. Singh *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

COUNTERFEIT COIN DENS

*600. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of counterfeit coin dens raided so far during the current financial year; and

(b) the number of persons arrested for running these dens?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 44.]

Outstanding information will also be laid similarly when received.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is mentioned in the statement that 34 dens were raided and 76 persons were arrested. How many of these persons have been prosecuted, and were the materials used for manufacturing those counterfeit coins also seized and destroyed?

Shri Datar: Up to the time of receipt of the information supplied in answer to the question, 27 persons were prosecuted and 3 persons have been already convicted. In respect of the others, the proceedings are going on.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When will the reply to this question from the West Bengal Government be received by Government?

Shri Datar: We will be receiving it in about two months' time.

Shri Punnoose: On a previous occasion, the Home Minister had said that counterfeiting had become a cottage industry in Travancore-Cochin. How is it that there is no account of raids given in regard to Travancore-Cochin? Do I take it that no raid has been made?

Shri Datar: Possibly, the pace of the commission of offence has been slowed down there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGIST TO THAILAND

*601. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian archæologist was sent by Government to Thailand; and

(b) if so, for what purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) For delivering lectures on cultural subjects of Indo-Thai interest.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : भारतीय संस्कृति का वहां की आरकियालाजी पर काफी प्रभाव है । इसलिए उस से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिए और उस की छान बीन करने के लिए क्या यहां से और किसी अफसर को भजने की योजना है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी नहीं, ऐसा तो नहीं है । हमारे एम्बेसी में बैंकाक में करीब अस्सी हजार रुपये की एक रकम है जो पुराने जमाने की इंडिरेंडेंस आरगेनाइजेशन के सिलसिले में हिन्दुस्तानियों की पड़ी है । यह योजना की गई है कि उसी रकम के इंटरेस्ट से हिन्दुस्तान से हर साल आदमी भेजे जाया करें जो हिन्दुस्तान व थाइलैंड के कल्चर सम्बन्धी विषयों पर लेक्चर वहां दिया करें । डाक्टर राम चन्द्र आरकियालाजी विभाग की तरफ से नहीं भेजे गये हैं बल्कि वह इसलिए भेजे गये हैं कि वह एक स्कालर हैं ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जिक्र किया, वह ८० हजार रुपया जो कि वहां इकट्ठा किया गया था वहां के भारतीय द्वारा स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में योग देने के लिए, क्या उस के उस प्रकार बगैर खर्च हुए भी उस का जिक्र भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के इतिहास में किया जायगा ?

منسٹر اف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد): وہاں کے لوگوں نے یہہ فیصلہ کیا تھا کہ یہہ روپیہ جو بینک میں رکھا گیا ہے اور جس کی برس وار آمدنی دو ہزار آٹھ سو ہے۔ اس کام میں خرچ کیا جائے۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے یہ تجویز منظور کر لی۔ چنانچہ ہر سال یہاں سے ایک اسکالر بھیجا جاتا ہے ۔

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):** People there decided that the money lying in the bank which yields Rs. 2,800 annually should be spent in this connection. The Government of India agreed to this proposal, as a result of which a scholar is sent every year.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि उस देश में कुछ गैर सरकारी भारतीय संस्थायें भी हैं और क्या हमारे दूतावास के अतिरिक्त इन गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं से भी हमारे शिक्षा विभाग का कोई सम्बन्ध है ?

مولانا آزاد - میں ابھی اس کا جواب نہیں دے سکتا - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کچھ سمبندھ ہے - گورنمنٹ اس پر اور دھیان دیگی -

[**Maulana Azad:** I cannot reply to this off-hand. I think there is some connection and the Government would give further consideration to this matter.]

बीमा समवाय (धन-विनियोग)

*६०२ **सेठ गोविन्द दास** : (क) क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बीमा समवायों के संचालक अपनी बीमा परिसम्पत् का कितना प्रतिशत भाग भूसम्पत्ति में विनियोजित करते हैं ?

(ख) क्या सरकार किन्हीं ऐसे नियमों पर विचार कर रही है जिन के अनुसार परिसम्पत् का एक सीमित भाग हो किसी विशिष्ट प्रकार के विनियोग के लिये प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है ?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) About 5 per cent. of the total assets of insurers were invested in land and house property according to the figures as at 31st December 1951.

(b) No further rules are considered necessary in view of the provisions of section 27A of the Insurance Act, 1938.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि केवल पांच प्रति शत भाग भूमि या उस से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली स्थायी सम्पत्ति में लगी है । बाकी जो ९५ प्रति शत इन की रकम रहती है वह किन सम्पत्तियों में लगी है ? और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई रिपोर्ट समय समय पर सरकार के पास आती है ?

Shri M. C. Shah: We have got the details about the 95 per cent. It is a big statement.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the question relates only to landed property.

Shri M. C. Shah: I have replied in regard to the 5 per cent. which relates to landed property, but he wants to know about the other 95 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member got any other question to ask?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जी नहीं यही पूछना था ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question:

Barnagore Jute Factory Company

*603. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the Board of Directors of the Barnagore Jute Factory Company which states that the transfer of the control of the company from London cannot be effected except by a scheme which will prove costly to the ordinary share-holders in India?

(b) If so, do Government propose to take any steps in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government have no power to interfere in such cases. A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 45.]

PHLOGOPHITE MICA

*604. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state what is the total production of Phlogophite Mica in India during 1950-51 to 1952-53, year-wise, and what are the quantities of this variety exported during the above years?

(b) What are the regions where this variety is available in plenty?

(c) Have the Government of India spent any amount in developing the production of this variety of Mica in Travancore-Cochin State?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government are aware that the Mica Enquiry Committee Report published by the Government of India contains very definite information that in Travancore-Cochin phlogophite mica exists in very large quantities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. Some members of the Committee referred to by my hon. friend have mentioned in its report that the concentration of phlogophite mica is rich in certain areas of Travancore-Cochin, but as to the rest of the country the information is not available and therefore we are collecting it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether in view of the fact that there are very important industrial uses for this variety of mica and also in view of the fact that there has been very little mining of this phlogophite mica from the Travancore-Cochin mines, the Government of India has done anything in the matter so far?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The State Government is looking into the mining of phlogophite mica so far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned. We are aware of the activities and we also give them technical advice. But as I said, information in respect of other States is being collected.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I then know whether, in view of the fact that mining is also a Central subject, the Government of India has done anything to exploit these mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have given them technical advice as to better mining of the mica.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government of Travancore-Cochin has asked for any grant for the development of these mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They have, if I remember aright, asked for certain other help, but not financial help.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

DETENTIONS UNDER PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT

*605. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of persons, State-wise, detained under the Preventive Detention Act from the date of commencement of the Act in 1952 to 1st October, 1953, for black marketing and other anti-social activities?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Assuming that the expression "the date of commencement of the Act in 1952" is intended to mean the date on which the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Act, 1952, came into force,—*viz.*, the 30th September 1952,—I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the figures asked for. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 46.]

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what percentage of anti-social elements like black-marketeers, hoarders and profiteers have been brought to book under the Preventive Detention Act?

Mr. Speaker: What percentage?—of the total number?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, Sir....because it was urged during the discussion of the Preventive Detention Act....

Mr. Speaker: He need not make a speech. I want to be clear what percentage he wants—percentage of the total number?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, Sir. What percentage of the black marketeers do Government expect to have come within the purview of this Act?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): May I intervene? I expect to lay a very full statement on the Table of the House in accordance with the undertaking that I gave last year, and I imagine that all the information that the hon. Members would require will be available in that statement. Then hon. Members will be able to express their views.

Shri V. P. Nayar: From the statement it is seen that during the period 30th September, 1952 to 30th September, 1953 only 28 persons have been detained for anti-social activities such as blackmarketing, hoarding, profiteering etc. May I know whether from this figure we have to take it that blackmarketing and other anti-social activities have been so completely wiped out?

Dr. Katju: That is again a matter of argument. My hon. friends on the other side do not expect me to proceed against everybody whom they wish me to proceed against.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is nobody from several States. Are we to take it....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing. We are going to have a day for Debate on the Preventive Detention Act.

HINDI (PROPAGATION)

*606. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the Central Hindi Organisation and four Regional Boards have been appointed?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान उपमंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय): हिन्दी शिक्षा समिति जनवरी १९५२ में क़ायम हुई। जहां तक क्षेत्रिक बोर्डों का सम्बन्ध है, हिन्दी शिक्षा समिति ने फिर स्वयं ही सिफारिश की है कि इस वक्त उन का बनाना मुनासिब नहीं, इसलिये इन का बनाना मुल्तवी कर दिया गया है।

श्री एस० एन० दास: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्षेत्रीय बोर्डों का निर्माण किस कारण से नहीं किया गया है?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: शिक्षा समिति ने पहले तो यह फैसला किया था कि इन क्षेत्रीय बोर्डों को बनाया जाय।

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد) میں اس کا جواب دے دوں - گورنمنٹ کے سامنے کام کا جو نقشہ تھا اس میں یہ بات رکھی گئی تھی کہ ریجیونل بورڈ بھی بنائے جائیں - لیکن سمتی نے جب اس پر غور کیا تو اس کی رائے یہ ہوئی کہ کوئی خاص فائدہ ان کے قائم کرنے سے نہیں ہوگا - کیونکہ ہر اسٹیٹ میں وہاں کا آرگنائزیشن موجود ہے - یہ بورڈ وہاں کیا کام کرینگے - بڑا کام جو ہم شروع کر رہے ہیں وہ ہندی کا پرچار ہے - یہ کام ڈائرکٹ سنٹر سے کیا جائیگا اس کے لئے ریجنل بورڈ کی ضرورت نہیں -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): May I reply to this? The programme of work before the Government provides for the constitution of regional boards also.

But the committee, after consideration of the issue reached the conclusion that it would not be much of a help because State organisations already existed. The main task we are starting is that of propagation of Hindi. As this will be done direct by the Centre, the regional boards are not needed.]

श्री एस० एन० दास : कौन कौन से सुझाव समिति ने सरकार के सामने रखे और उन में से किन किन को उस ने स्वीकार किया ?

مولانا آزاد : بہت لمبی فہرست ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** It is a very long list.]

Mr. Speaker: A list may be given to the hon. Member.

Shri K. D. Malaviya *rose* —

Mr. Speaker: He need not take the time of the House in reading all that; a copy of it may be given to the Member.

مولانا آزاد : اچھی بات ہے - ٹیبل پر رکھ دی جائے گی -

[**Maulana Azad:** Very well. It will be laid on the Table.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी यह कहा कि जहां तक उन प्रान्तों का सम्बन्ध है कि जहां की मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, केन्द्र की यह समिति ही काम करेगी। इस काम पर अब तक इस एक या डेढ़ वर्ष में कितना रुपया खर्च हो चुका है ?

مولانا آزاد : یہ کام افسوس ہے کہ پچھلے سال شروع نہیں ہو سکا - ہم کمیٹیاں بناتے ہیں اور امید کرتے ہیں کہ کمیٹیوں کے بنانے سے اور ان کے مشورہ سے کام بہتر طریقے سے ہوگا - لیکن واقعہ یہ ہے کہ کام میں ایک نئی رکاوٹ پڑ جاتی ہے - سال بھر نکل گیا اور محض اس وجہ سے کہ آپس میں اتفاق نہیں ہو سکا کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوئی - آخر اس برس ہم نے کمیٹی کی تجویزیں چھوڑ دیں اور میں نے فیصلہ کیا کہ مجھے خود یہ کام کر دینا چاہیئے - چنانچہ دکھن ہندی پرچار سبھا کو جو برسوں سے کام کر رہی ہے اور جس کو اس طرح کے کام کا تجربہ ہے کہا گیا تم اسکیم بناؤ ہم تم کو فوراً روپیہ دیتے ہیں - ان کی اسکیم آ گئی - وہ منظور ہو گئی - روپیہ دے دیا گیا ہے اور کام شروع ہو رہا ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** I regret to say that this work could not be started last year. We constitute committees and hope that their advice would result in better work. But in actual practice that brings up a new hurdle. A year has passed and no work has been done simply due to the fact that people could not agree among themselves. So, we dropped the proposals of the Committee this year and I decided that I should take up this work personally. Consequently, the Deccan Hindi Prachar Sabha, which has years of experience in this connection was asked to formulate a scheme and was promised immediate grant of money. We have received and approved of their scheme; money has been advanced and the work is getting under way.]

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मेरे सवाल का जवाब माननीय मंत्री के इस जवाब से क़रीब क़रीब पूरा हो गया।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक दक्षिण भारत प्रचार सभा का सम्बन्ध है, वह काम

काफी अच्छा हो रहा है, यह मुझे भी मालूम हुआ । लेकिन जहां तक राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति, वर्धा, का सम्बन्ध है, जिस का काम दक्षिण भारत के अतिरिक्त दूसरे सूबों में चलता है, उस को भी क्या कोई सहायता दी जा रही है या दी जाने वाली है ?

مولانا آزاد : بہت سی سبھاؤں کو جو نان آفیشیل ہیں مدد دی جا رہی ہے - میں ابھی یہ نہیں بتلا سکتا کہ اس سمیتی کو بھی گرانٹ دی گئی ہے یا نہیں -

[**Maulana Azad**: Many non-official bodies are being given help. I cannot tell off-hand whether the said Samiti has also been given a grant or not.]

MUSEUM

*607. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha**: (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to construct a new building for housing the exhibits and rare collections of the Calcutta Museum?

(b) If so, where and at what cost?

(c) What progress has been made with regard to an independent building for a museum in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes. A proposal to construct a Fire-proof Spirit building in the premises of Indian Museum, Calcutta to house the rare Zoological specimens at a cost of rupees twenty-one lakhs and thirty-two thousands is under consideration of the Government of India.

(c) The Expert Committee referred to in my reply to unstarred question No. 95 given on 5th August, 1953 has not yet submitted its report. Government will take further action in the matter in the light of the report of the Committee.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know whether the shifting of the Calcutta museum is due to want of sufficient accommodation at the place where it is now located?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no question of shifting it. Because there is no proper fire proof building, the matter was considered by a Committee appointed by Government and the recommendation of that Committee was that a fire proof spirit building should be constructed at a cost of Rs. 21.32.000. That suggestion is under the consideration of Government.

VACANT SEATS IN PARLIAMENT

*609. **Shri Muniswamy**: (a) Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state how many seats have fallen vacant in the House of the People owing to the decisions of the Election Tribunals?

(b) How many of those seats have fallen vacant owing to resignation by members themselves?

(c) How many of the members have moved Appellate Authorities through writs and how many such cases are still pending?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) 6.

(b) 7.

(c) 2. Out of these one is still pending.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, in how many cases candidates were disqualified because of submission of defective election expenses?

Shri Biswas: I cannot say off-hand. I have not got the information here. If the hon. Member will put down a question I shall be prepared to answer it.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know in how many cases the decisions of Election Tribunals were set aside by High Courts or the Supreme Court?

Shri Biswas: As will be seen from an answer to a question which has

been tabled, there have been two writs taken in two cases. One of them was dismissed and the other is still pending.

Shri Punnoose: Arising out of answer to part (b) of the question, may I know how many have resigned due to other appointments outside India and how many have resigned without showing reason?

Shri Biswas: The best I can do is to give him the names of persons who have resigned.

Mr. Speaker: That will not satisfy him, I think; he wants to know specifically how many of them have resigned because of appointments outside India.

Shri Biswas: I find the name of the hon. Shri Sri Prakasa and Lieut.-General Himmatsinhji. I do not know about others—whether they resigned because they got some appointments elsewhere.

Shri Punnoose: There is a particular objective in my question. That is, Members of Parliament, elected by the people resign because they have got some State duty outside India....

Mr. Speaker: He need not argue.

ELECTION PETITIONS

*610. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of election petitions filed up-to-date;

(b) the number of election petitions still pending decision; and

(c) the reasons for the delay, if any, in the disposal of these petitions?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas):

(a) 367
(b) 50. } upto 29th November 1953.

(c) In several of these cases the delay is due to the parties obtaining stay orders from the High Court concerned or the Supreme Court, and in others, it is due to the large number of witnesses to be examined by the Tribunal and the complicated nature of the issues involved.

Shri Dabhi: May I know when these pending petitions are likely to be decided?

Shri Biswas: That is more than I can say—that is in the hands of the Tribunal.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know the State-wise break-up of the number still pending?

Shri Biswas: I have got a long statement, showing the position State-wise. If desired, I will lay a copy on the Table any day I may be permitted to do so.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know why there is great delay in the publication of decisions of Tribunals, thus enabling persons to continue as Ministers for several weeks in spite of the findings of grave corruption?

Shri Biswas: I do not think that there has been any great delay in any case. For instance, only day before a complaint was made to me about some election which was set aside by the Orissa Tribunal. I made enquiries and found that the report covering eighty pages of foolscap received here was sent to the press the following day by the Election Commission's Office and probably it would be published in the course of two or three days. That is how these things are done and I do not think—unless any specific case is brought to my notice—that there is any unusual delay in the matter of publication of the decisions.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Is it a fact that the returning officer in Kurnool constituency has forged a document to help a candidate?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That does not arise.

DECLARATION OF ASSETS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

*611. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the **Minister of Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 333 asked on the 10th August, 1953 and state:

(a) whether Government have now completed examination of the full implication of the recommendation of the Planning Commission *viz.* that public servants should be required to furnish a return each year concerning movable assets acquired by them or by their near relatives during the preceding year;

(b) whether Government have worked out the details regarding the implementation of the recommendation of the Planning Commission; and

(c) whether public servants are required to furnish a return each year concerning immovable property acquired not only by them but also by their near relatives during the preceding year?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). These matters are still under consideration. A decision is likely to be reached in the near future.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the approximate time that will be taken in reaching a decision?

Shri Datar: About three or four months are necessary.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know, since Government is considering this question, whether Government will consider the desirability of such declarations to be made by businessmen, men in public life and members of Government also?

Shri Datar: That does not arise so far as this question is concerned.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Is it not a fact that the hon. Minister replied in the other House the other day that Government had accepted the recommendations of the Planning Commission in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: It is not in order to refer to the proceedings of the other House.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Is the Minister aware that there are old rules in the Railways regarding the declaration of properties of the officers, and may I know whether they are being observed?

Shri Datar: There are rules under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and the I.C.S. Rules. They are being observed to the extent that is possible.

INTEGRITY OF OFFICIALS

*612. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 452 asked on the 13th August, 1953 and state in how many cases either persons were not appointed or officers were not promoted on the ground that they had not the reputation for honesty?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The question is of a very wide nature inasmuch as it does not confine itself to any period of time nor to any classes of Government Servants in respect of which the information is asked for. Collection of the information asked for will involve an amount of time and labour out of all proportion to the value of results likely to be obtained.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is not a fact that this recommendation has been made by the Planning Commission?

Shri Datar: It has been made. But the question is of a very general nature.

Mr. Speaker: He may table another question more specifically.

BACKWARD CLASSES IN PEPSU

*613. **Shri Ajit Singh:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state how many castes have been declared Backward Classes in PEPSU by the PEPSU Government so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Forty-four.

Shri Ajit Singh: May I know what kind of privileges have been granted to the backward classes as distinct from the scheduled castes?

Dr. Katju: The facilities granted to backward classes relate to reservation of posts in government services, grant of stipends, providing drinking water facilities, grant of *nazul* land on lease for cultivation, etc., etc.

Shri Ajit Singh: May I know whether any representation has been made to Government to include the backward Sikh classes in the list of Scheduled Castes? If so, what action has Government taken so far?

Dr. Katju: I do not recollect having received any representation for this purpose. But my hon. friend is aware that there has been an enormous representation in the newspapers.

Shri Ajit Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that Lobana and Mohtam Sikhs have also been included in the list of Backward Classes?

Dr. Katju: I want notice for that.

Shri Muniswamy: In including certain castes and communities under the list of Backward Classes, has the Central Government to follow the list submitted by the State Government or is the matter taken into consideration by the Centre direct?

Dr. Katju: It is a matter principally for the State Governments. But, as the hon. Member is aware, the whole of this matter is under investigation by the Backward Classes Commission.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether these forty-four castes included under Backward Classes in PEPSU have been recommended by the Backward Classes Commission?

Dr. Katju: No.

RADAR SCHOOLS

*614. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many radar schools have been established and where since the Partition of India;

(b) how many officers were sent abroad for radar training;

(c) how many of them have come back and taken charge of their offices; and

(d) who bore the expenses of their training?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No radar school has been established either for the Army or the Air Force. The Navy has, however, one school. Both in the Army and the Air Force, radar training is being imparted at two training institutions.

(b) and (c). I regret I am unable to furnish this information as it would be prejudicial to security.

(d) The expenses are borne by the Government of India.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether we had any radar schools before partition? If so, what was their number?

Shri Tyagi: Before partition we had one small radar school in Bombay. There was another bigger one at Karachi, but in Bombay there was one which has now been shifted to Cochin.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Who are the teachers that are teaching at present in the radar school?

Shri Tyagi: They are experienced and educated technical persons.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are they all Indians?

Shri Tyagi: Most of them are Indians, but I am not quite sure about their number. If my hon. friend wants, I will collect the information.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

*615. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Experts Committee' set up by the Government of India in connection with the taking over of Osmania University by the Centre, has since submitted its report; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No.

(b) The Chairman of the Committee, Acharya Narendra Deva, has resigned and the appointment of a successor to him is under consideration.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether Government consider that the report will be completed in the scheduled time?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Chairman is yet to be appointed.

Shri Punnoose: When was the resignation of the Chairman given?

Dr. Katju: In October 1953.

TRAINING UNDER TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION SCHEME

*616. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what are the different centres in India where training is being provided to the foreign students under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): No centres have been set up or earmarked specifically for imparting training to foreign students under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan. Training is arranged in various Universities, Colleges, Technical Institutions, Government offices, and Private Institutions where facilities for the type of training asked for are available.

Shri Madhao Reddi: What is the total number of foreign trainees that are receiving technical training at present?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: 207.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether India has received any equipment for training institutions, such as Trade Polytechnics, etc.?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question refers to training facilities in India. As for equipment, of course, some equipment we have received.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether Government have received complaints from the trainees from Nepal that in the Ludhiana Engineering College where they are receiving training none of the teachers are qualified and that they are not getting due education there?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are not aware of that.

TITANIUM

*617. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Titanium is found in large quantities in India unexplored?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Titanium does not occur as a free element in nature. It occurs in minerals like ilmenite and rutile, as titaniferrous magnetite and laterites rich in titanium. Concentrations of ilmenite and rutile in economically workable quantities are found in the beach sands of Travancore-Cochin, Bombay, Madras and Orissa.

Shri Madhao Reddi: May I know whether Government is contemplating any plan for exploitation of this useful metal?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that recently discussions were held with some American parties for the development of titanium production in our country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As I said, certain proposals for the exploitation of minerals with a view to producing titanium in our country are under consideration of the Government.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether titanium products are still imported into this country, and from where?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes; to a certain extent they are imported.

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): From U.S.A. and U.K.

EXEMPTIONS FROM ARMS ACT

*618. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of exemption, from the operation of certain sections of the Indian Arms Act regarding the keeping of fire arms, granted during the last three years 1951, 1952 and 1953 to-date; and

(b) whether the diplomatic privileges enjoyed by foreign diplomats in India entitle them to keep fire arms without permission from the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Twenty-four.

(b) No, Sir.

Dr. M. M. Das: What are the special factors that are taken into consideration by the Government in giving exemption from the operation of the Arms Act?

Shri Datar: These exemptions are granted mostly to foreign dignitaries passing through India and one or two staying here.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether our Indian princes are exempted from the operation of this Act according to their Instrument of Accession and to what extent?

Shri Datar: The question does not arise directly. I am afraid, they are not.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister has got the information, he can give it.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know why Members of the Central and State legislatures, who were previously enjoying such exemption were deprived of it during the three years in question?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I want notice of that question.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Dr. Katju: May I just intervene and submit, Sir, that my hon. friend the Deputy Minister is not fully conversant with States Ministry's Affairs. I think so far as the Rulers of the Indian States are concerned, when the States were integrated, they were granted by the Constitution and by collateral letters exemption from the Arms Act. That was the position.

Some Hon. Members: What about us?

Shri Syed Ahmed: Why was the exemption taken away from Members of Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is not the way of questioning and carrying on the business of Parliament.

Dr. M. M. Das: In addition to the diplomats that pass through this country and stay here, what are the categories of Indian citizens that are given exemption?

Dr. Katju: Indian citizens?

Dr. M. M. Das: I find that relatives of Indian princes are given exemption from the operation of this Act.

Dr. Katju: Will you please put a special question? I want notice.

Mr. Speaker: He wants categories. For example, Members of Parliament and State legislatures, High Court Judges, etc.

Dr. Katju: I cannot answer off-hand. I would refer the hon. Member to the Arms Act.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Shri Sarangadhar Das.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: The question has been asked about the relatives of princes.

YOUTH AND LABOUR SERVICE CAMPS

*619. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1020 asked on the 4th September, 1953 and state:

(a) the amount spent so far for youth camps and labour service camps;

(b) how it was spent; and

(c) the organisation through which it was spent?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Rs. 45,289/10/-.

(b) It was spent on Railway fare, messing charges of the trainees and the lecturers and other miscellaneous camp expenses.

(c) Through (i) Education Ministry, (ii) one State Government and (iii) one private agency.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether the amount will be spent by the State Governments or by the Central Government directly?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The amount has been given to one State Government, West Bengal, on condition that they will spend an equal amount.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know how far the work of these camps has been integrated with the work done in the community projects and National extension services?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It has been considered that a period of experimentation and preparation should lapse before this work could be integrated with the other work going on under the Community Project programme.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether there are any such camps for girls also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. The activities with regard to girls are also included in these schemes.

Shri Punnoose: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should not begin before the answer is completed.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The activities with regard to girls' camps are also included in the scheme.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the number of persons who have taken part in these camps?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got the numbers here.

MEDICAL CARE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

*620. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether there is any qualified doctor in each and every ship to look after the health of the persons on board the ship and to examine and certify the food supplied every day?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Proper medical aid is provided on every Ship whether in dock or on ocean to look after the health of the Naval personnel afloat. Ships operating singly with a complement of over 100 are provided with a medical officer but Squadrons of, say, Destroyers have one or more medical officers for a group of Ships.

Shri Nanadas: May I know how many ships have got qualified doctors?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry, I have not got the information here.

Shri Nanadas: Is it not a fact that mutton and other perishables will be kept in cold storage for a long time and there is nobody to certify whether that material is fit for human consumption?

Shri Tyagi: Regarding inspection of food and food articles, medical officers are required under the regulations to exercise a watchful supervision on all articles of food. If there has been any lapse somewhere, I shall be glad to have information and investigate into it.

Shri Nanadas: Is it not a fact that the Hunter Class destroyers and frigates have not got any doctor on board the ship?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, no; there are.

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend wants to reply.

Mr. Speaker: The question is addressed to the hon. Minister.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true that our Naval ratings are satisfied with the quantity of rations supplied to them, but bitterly complain about its quality?

Shri Tyagi: I never expected it from my hon. friend. He has been on the cruise and he has seen quite a number of our ships. I believe the ratings are quite satisfied with the quality of food supplied to them.

M.E.S. BUILDINGS

*621. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state how much increase in revenue under the heading 'rent' has accrued in the year 1952-53, as a result of enhancement of the rental value of buildings on account of the abnormal repairs carried out by the Military Engineering Services?

(b) What is the anticipated increase in 1953-54, on this account?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Government orders were issued on the 29th June 1953, enhancing, with effect from 1-7-53, the pooled assessed rent by 20 per cent. in the case of those temporary buildings in respect of which abnormal repairs have been carried out.

In accordance with the rules in force at present, service officers on the New Pay Code are liable to pay rent at 5 per cent. of their pay or the assessed rent of the residential building whichever is less, irrespective of the type of accommodation provided, permanent or temporary. As rent at 5 per cent. of pay is less than the assessed rent, the question of an increase in revenue under the heading 'rent' has not so far arisen, in respect of officers governed by the New Pay Code.

As regards such temporary accommodation as is occupied by officers other than those governed by the New Pay Code, the requisite information, not being readily available, will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri T. N. Singh: How does the repairing cost and the enhancement as calculated compare with the repairing cost and enhancement made on the civilian side?

Sardar Majithia: I require notice of that question because the civilian side has to be consulted.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether during recent years almost all MES works including repairs and white washing are being done through contractors involving middlemen's profit and inflation of expenditure, thus entailing a larger rent?

Sardar Majithia: The question only related to temporary accommodation. So far as temporary accommodation is concerned, we take necessary precautions to see that the work is being done at the cheapest possible rate.

ORDNANCE DEPOTS

*622. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the progress of the re-organisation programme undertaken in the various Ordnance Depots of the country?

(b) Is it expected to be finished by the target date?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The re-

organisation scheme has been completed in all the Depots where it was started except the Central Ordnance Depot, Agra.

(b) Yes, except in C.O.D. Agra, where the completion of the scheme is dependent on the availability of certain special equipment required for that purpose. The scheme in Agra is expected to be completed by about June 1954.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government is in a position to tell us if this reorganisation programme now makes it possible for all kinds of retrenchment being stopped?

Shri Satish Chandra: The reorganisation at C. O. D., Agra, has not yet been completed. Some more people will have to be retrenched there after the work has been completed. As far as other Depots are concerned, retrenchment sometimes becomes inevitable due to large offtake or disposal of surplus stores and consequent reduction in work-load.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know, Sir, the reasons for retrenching the staff at Agra Depot when the work is not yet completed?

Shri Satish Chandra: Some portion of the work remains to be completed, but most of the work has been done.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know, Sir, if the stores in these Depots have been examined with a view to see whether they can be utilised by other Departments also so as to increase the work-load in the Depots?

Shri Satish Chandra: I could not exactly follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the question of utilising the surplus stores by other Departments of Governments has been examined.

Shri Satish Chandra: Whenever these stores are surplus to our requirements, they are notified to other Ministries and also to the State Governments. Only if they do not require them, the stores are disposed of to the public. But I do not understand how the work-load is affected by that.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I wanted to know whether, before declaring the stores as surplus, when the notification is made, the Department tries to consult other Departments about the utilisation of the stores in these depots?

Mr. Speaker: To be declared surplus?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Yes, Sir. To the Disposals where they do it.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): When something is made surplus to the Defence Ministry's requirements, it is only then—we do not dispose of them in the market—that other Ministries and other State Governments are approached. As for employing the production capacity, that certainly we are trying to keep up by getting other Ministries and other Departments to send their orders there.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.

Social Welfare Board

*623. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state what will be the form of control exercised by the Social Welfare Board over the voluntary organisations which will be granted recognition to qualify for assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The matter is under consideration of the Board.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will there be State Social Welfare Boards, or will the entire control be exercised by the Central Social Welfare Board? Has anything been decided?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Central Social Welfare Board is an autonomous body and it has met, but it has not yet decided finally about the basis on which the grant or recognition will

be made to various social organisations.

مسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل

ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد) : لیکن ایک کمیٹی اس لئے بٹھائی ہوئی ہے اور وہ اس پر غور کر رہی ہے کہ کام کی دیکھ بھال کس طرح کی جائے -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): But a committee has been appointed which is considering how to supervise the work.]

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Last time a similar question was asked and we were told that the matter was receiving consideration. Since then there has been another meeting of the Board and yet nothing has been decided in the matter.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They have collected certain data and have carried out a comprehensive survey of the various organisations in the country, and they have met recently, but they have not yet taken a final decision.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that certain institutions have already been chosen for the giving of these grants or not?

مولانا آزاد : ایک سب کمیٹی اس لئے بٹھائی گئی تھی کہ وہ یہ دیکھے کہ جن جن ایجنسیوں نے درخواست دی ہے وہ کیسی ہیں - ان کو مدد دی جا سکتی ہے یا نہیں - اس بارے میں اس نے فیصلہ کئے ہیں - لیکن یہ بات کہ کن مدوں کس طریقے سے ہو یا کس طریقہ سے کیا جائیگا ابھی تک اس کا فیصلہ نہیں ہوا ہے -

[Maulana Azad: A sub-Committee was formed to enquire about the nature of the agencies applying for grants and to see whether they can be provided with any help. It has taken certain decisions in this regard but it has not been decided as to how the control should be exercised.]

Shrimati A. Kale: Do I understand that the money that has been given to so many institutions has been given without going into the merits of these institutions and without any sort of conditions and control?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not like that.

SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

*624. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state how many schemes for the welfare of women and children have been drawn up by the Social Welfare Board?

(b) Will a copy of the outline be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Board has not drawn up any such scheme.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If none of the schemes has been drawn up, them how have certain institutions been chosen for the grants?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will refer the hon. Member to paragraphs 8 to 14 of the pamphlet that has been issued by the Social Welfare Board where the principles for grants-in-aid have been specifically mentioned. But with regard to specific schemes of welfare for women and children I learn that the Board has not yet formulated a scheme.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the paragraphs referred to there is one portion which says: "The framework of priorities is to be drawn up". Has nothing been done in this matter also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They are considering all these matters.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: May I know a new schemes for starting Children's Homes will be considered by the Welfare organisation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is a suggestion. I will certainly pass it on to them.

Shri Muniswamy *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I will go to the next question.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF ARCHIVISTS

*625. **Shri Buchhikotaiah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that Government have set up a National Committee of Archivists; and

(b) if so, the main purpose of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The main purpose of the Committee is to facilitate exchange of views among the Archivists of Central and State Governments in order to further the cause of archival science and meet the archival needs of the country.

Shri Buchhikotaiah: Who are the Members of the Committee?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Committee consists of the Director of Archives, Government of India (Chairman and Convener), and the Directors and Keepers of Records of State Governments wherever they exist.

Shri Buchhikotaiah: How many times did the Committee meet till now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It has met only once, but they have framed a rule that they will meet biennially.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know, Sir, if the Government are making any efforts to get from the India Office Library and similar collections in England records of archives which are very essential for our purposes here?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think that does not arise out of this question.

مسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹفک ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد) - یہ جو بورڈ بنا ہے اس کا اس بات سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): This board is not concerned with this matter.]

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT, MANIPUR

*626. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of claim petitions received and the number of the same accepted as genuine by the Claims Department of Manipur Government;

(b) the comparative figures of the amount claimed by the people and the amount sanctioned by the Government of India; and

(c) the reasons for delay in paying the compensation to people in the Assam Relief Measures areas of Manipur?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) In the A.R.M. (Assam Relief Measures) areas of Manipur, the total number of claim petitions amounted to 81,493. The number of claims accepted for investigation were 63,977.

(b) The total amount claimed in these petitions was about Rs. 19 crores. The amount sanctioned by Government for relief in this area amounts to Rs. 60 lakhs.

(c) The sum sanctioned by the Government was not in the nature of compensation, but for the purpose of giving relief to persons for rehabilitation where this was considered necessary and possible. Normally compensations for war damage on a considerable scale cannot be given in any country which has suffered such damage. So far as India is concerned, there was additional reason that she was NOT responsible for the war. However, the Government of India

were and are very sympathetic to the people of this area and were anxious to help them to the best of their ability. It was for this reason that an unusual and special grant was made of Rs. 60 lakhs for relief and rehabilitation in this area.

The delay in paying has been due to the very large number of cases involved, and because of the lack of communications in these areas. During the monsoon period the process of investigation is especially difficult.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know, Sir, when the enquiry will be completed and the payment be commenced?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, this area has no roads and communication is very difficult. A very large number of claims have been put up. They have all to be investigated. It is a very, very complicated process and it will take some time.

Shri Rishang Keishing: In view of the fact that the amount of Rs. 60 lakhs allotted by the Government of India as relief is too meagre in comparison with the amount claimed by the people, will Government consider increasing it?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, this is only a relief. It is in no case a compensation at all and the Government is doing its best with the limited resources it has got to give relief where it is needed.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether relief or compensation has been paid to the owners of buildings in Imphal, immediately after the war, but not in the villages so far?

Sardar Majithia: I am not aware of that. If the hon. Member gives me notice, I shall look into it.

ADVISERS IN PEPSU

*627. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state what is the total amount (salary and other emoluments separately) paid monthly to (i) the Adviser and (ii) the Additional Adviser in PEPSU under the President's Rule?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju):

(i) *Adviser*

Salary :	Rs. 4,000/- p.m.
Other emoluments :	Nil
TOTAL :	Rs. 4,000/- p.m.

(*ii*) *Joint Adviser*

Salary :	Rs. 3,250 - p.m.
Other emoluments :	Nil
TOTAL :	Rs. 3,250 /-p.m.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have they any special authority to spend on the maintenance of transport as well?

Dr. Katju: I could not catch the question.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have they any special authority to spend on the maintenance of cars?

Mr. Speaker: Any special allowances to them?

Dr. Katju: The Adviser is entitled to the free use of a State car.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What about the Joint Adviser?

Dr. Katju: Same terms.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have Government any idea as to how much the Adviser or the Joint Adviser has been spending on the maintenance of these cars?

Dr. Katju: I do not know, I should like to have notice.

Shri Punnoose: Is the Adviser given a free house?

Dr. Katju: The Adviser has got a very simply furnished rent-free house.

KHERIA AERODROME

*628. **Seth Achal Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state how many acres of Government land are lying unoccupied in the Kheria Aerodrome?

(b) How much amount is realised yearly from the sale of the crops etc. which are grown on that land and what amount was credited to Government in this connection in the past five years?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 1,000 acres approximately.

(b) The President's Service Institute Fund has been credited from the proceeds, and the details regarding amounts are being collected and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों से लगातार इस जमीन में खेती कराई जाती है और उस से करीब २५ हजार रुपय की इनकम हो रही ह ?

Sardar Majithia: I am not aware of that Rs. 25,000. Incomes ranging between Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 12,000 per year have been coming in from this land. As I said earlier, this amount is being credited to the President's Service Institute Fund, which goes to the welfare of the airmen in that unit.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस मामले को जांच कराने की कृपा करेंगे ? मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि १ हजार रुपया आता ह, मैंने कहाकि वहां २५ हजार रुपया साल आता है, क्या इस की जांच कराने की मंत्री महोदय कृपा करेंगे ?

Sardar Majithia: There is no question of making any inquiry. I have got definite information that the money that has been received has been credited to the President's Service Institute Fund. But as the hon. Member has been in correspondence with this Ministry, I might like to assure the House, and the hon. Member also, through you that if anybody is found guilty of any irregularity, he will certainly be punished.

C.O.D. AND COMMAND WORKSHOP, AGRA

*629. **Seth Achal Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state what amount is spent yearly over the C.O.D. and 509 Command Workshop E.M.E., Agra?

(b) Have Government received any complaints regarding thefts committed in the above military installations during the past five years?

(c) If so, what steps are being taken by Government to prevent such thefts in future?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The total expenditure incurred by Government annually on C.O.D. and 509 Army Workshops at Agra is Rs. 84,75,000 approximately.

(b) A few incidents of theft have been reported in the Central Ordnance Depot, Agra, but none in the Command Workshop.

(c) All cases have been thoroughly investigated and where necessary, adequate punishment has been awarded.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले दो वर्ष में इन सी० ओ० डी० और वर्कशाप का मुआयना किया गया या नहीं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इन का मुआयना किया थ। ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैं पिछले जुलाई में आगरा गया था और मैं ने सी० ओ० डी० और कमांड वकशाप दोनों को देखा था ।

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Is it a fact that during the last two years, there has been retrenchment in the security staff of these installations?

Shri Satish Chandra: I am not aware. I will require notice.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY ORGANISATIONS IN MANIPUR

*631. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Foreign Missionary organisations in Assam and Manipur;

(b) whether any Christian organisations in Assam and Manipur have made any appeal to the Government of India (i) to permit the Foreign Missionary organisations to continue their work in the States and (ii) to allow new Missionary families to come to these States when the old ones go on furlough; and

(c) if so, how Government have responded to this appeal?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The policy is not to interfere with the internal working of foreign missionary organisations already working in India for so long as they act in a peaceful and unobjectionable manner.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know how many missionaries have been turned out of the States of Assam and Manipur, and how many applications for permission to come back to India have been rejected by Government, since Independence?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I want notice for all these details.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether the missionaries who are resident there as well as those who come for the first time, receive any instructions from Government, to keep out of politics?

Dr. Katju: They know it very well.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know whether Government have received any representation from the local Christians of Manipur, in connection with the permit of Mr. J. S. Anderson, and if so, what steps Government have taken on that?

Dr. Katju: I do not recollect what sort of representation it was.

Shri Rishang Keishing: The representation in regard to the permit of Mr. J. S. Anderson.

Dr. Katju: I do not remember of any, but I shall look into the matter. Would the hon. Member please speak to me about it?

Shri Rishang Keishing: Are Government aware that just three or four days ago, I handed over to the hon. Minister, a representation sent to me by the local Christians of Manipur?

Dr. Katju: You....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister may address reply to the Chair.

Dr. Katju: I beg your pardon, Sir. My hon. friend came to me three or four days back, and handed over to me some representation, which I at once sent on to the Ministry. May I further add that this question was tabled by the hon. Member some fifteen days ago, and it had nothing to do with Mr. Anderson? But today, my hon. friend starts with Mr. Anderson, and goodness knows, what other persons.

SCHOOLS IN MANIPUR

*632. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether Government have any immediate and long term schemes to increase the number of full-fledged and aided Government Schools in Manipur?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes.

Shri Rishang Keishing: In view of the fact that there is a big difference in the pay scales of Manipurian and non-Manipurian teachers in Government high schools, may I know whether Government will consider the question of removing this disparity and discrimination?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, this question also is being considered.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

*633. **Dr. Amin:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether any Committee has been appointed by Government to evolve a scheme for the setting up of an Administrative Staff College on the lines of a similar body in U.K.?

(b) If so, what are its terms of reference?

(c) Who are the members of this Committee and what are their qualifications?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 47.]

Dr. Amin: When was this Committee set up?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This Committee submitted its report in 1950.

चौरानयन

*६३५. { **श्री बीरबल सिंह :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री सी० आर० इम्युनी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) गत छः महीनों में घड़ियों के अवैध आयात के पता लगाये गये मामलों की संख्या ;

(ख) इस प्रकार पकड़ी गई घड़ियों का मूल्य ; तथा

(ग) क्या यह तथ्य है कि २२ अक्तूबर, १९५३ को केवल बम्बई नगर में ही ऐसी ५०० घड़ियां जब्त की गई ?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). A statement showing the approximate figures is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 48.]

(c) No watches were seized by the Bombay Custom House on the 22nd October 1953. However, on the 20th and 21st of the same month, 3172 watches were seized by that Custom House, as a result of eight raids carried out in the town.

श्री बीरबल सिंह : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई क़ानूनी कार्रवाई की गई ?

Shri A. C. Guha: Surely, further actions have been taken.

Short Notice Questions and Answers

Mr. Speaker: Now, there are Short Notice Questions. Shri B. K. Das. Absent. Next question.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN CHANDERNAGORE

†S.N.Q. 3. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the municipal elections in Chandernagore have been ordered;

(b) if so, what are the dates fixed;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the political parties and some leading men there have decided to boycott the elections;

(d) what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps have been taken in the matter?

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN CHANDERNAGOR

S.N.Q. 4. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that all the

†Answered together with S.N.Q. 4— *Ed. of P. P.*

Political Parties of Chandernagore including the Congress have jointly made a declaration to the effect that, should no satisfactory response be forthcoming by 27th November, 1953 from the Government of India about the demand of postponement of the election, pending the work of the Jha Commission, the Municipal Election of Chandernagore that is to be held in December, 1953 under the orders of the Government of India would be boycotted by the people of Chandernagore; and

(b) if so, do Government propose to do anything in the matter?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The question of holding the Municipal elections in Chandernagore has been pending for some time and there was a popular demand for them. Ultimately after consultation with certain representative people it was decided to hold them and the date of the elections was fixed for the 24th December 1953.

Independently of these elections, it was decided to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the question of the future administrative status of Chandernagore. On announcement being made to this effect, certain leaders of political parties in Chandernagore asked for the cancellation of these Municipal elections. Subsequently, they appear to have changed their minds repeatedly and, in fact, on the due date a large number of nomination papers were filed. Our latest information is that candidates have withdrawn their nomination papers. The situation is being studied and Government will announce their decision as soon as possible.

The Government of India had carefully considered this matter and saw no reason for postponing the Municipal elections which were being held under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, as extended to Chandernagore with necessary modifications. The powers of the Municipality, as laid down in the Act, will be treated as provisional and more permanent arrangements will be determined after the Commission of Enquiry has submitted its report. There is no reason, therefore, for any apprehension about the future powers of the Municipality being finally fixed at this stage. The leaders of various parties in Chandernagore have been informed of this.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that till two or three days back there was no declaration from the Government of India about the functions of the Municipal Board that is going to be elected?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was stated that the Municipal Board was going to be elected under the Bengal Municipal Act, which lays down the functions. Anybody can see that. Further it was stated that these—the powers and functions—would be reconsidered as soon as the report of the Commission was obtained, which we hope to get by the end of the month or very soon. For the moment, the functions are as defined in the Act.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know whether it is a fact that the sections of the West Bengal Municipal Act that were applied in Chandernagore do not cover any point about the functions of that body?

Mr. Speaker: Only certain sections of the Act have been applied and those sections do not cover the functions and powers of the Board.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot precisely answer that. But the whole point is that there has been a demand for a long time—for a considerable time past—for elections for the Municipal Council. So far as Government are concerned, they could easily have postponed the elections or not have them. But it was because of the demand that they agreed to have them. Otherwise, we would have waited for the new status to be defined. Having demanded them, the very gentlemen who made that demand changed their

minds. It has been exceedingly difficult for Government to keep pace with the changing minds of the leaders of the various parties in Chandernagore. It is quite extraordinary how they change their minds every few days. So the result was that these elections were normally to be held under the Act, and the whole question of further definition or extension of functions was to be laid down as soon as the report was received—which we expect to get very soon.

Shri K. K. Basu: Arising from the answer of the Prime Minister that there were certain adaptations and variations, what are the variations of the Municipal Act so far as Chandernagore is concerned in comparison with similar towns in Bengal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I am unable to answer that question. The Ministry of Law will attend to it.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that only election of Municipal Council members under the Bengal Municipal Act is being held, whereas the powers of the Municipal Council have not yet been defined?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is the same question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that is covered.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Administrator of Chandernagore informed all the political parties that these elections are temporary and the status would be settled after the Jha Commission reported? If so, what was the reason put forward by all parties in a joint telegram on November 14 to the Prime Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not got the copy of the telegram with me. But as I said, it would be normally difficult for me to follow any reasons put forward by them. The reasoning changes from day to day.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know whether it is a fact that right from the day of the declaration about the elections, it was the consistent demand of the people of Chandernagore that the Government of India should at least declare what are the functions of that body that is going to be elected? May I also know whether it is a fact that even after repeated representations. no reply was given by the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What the hon. Member says is not wholly correct, because the reply was that, for the moment, it would function under that Act, but as a matter of fact, almost immediately—there is no big gap—when the report of the Commission was received, we could go into it and declare the whole thing fully.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next business.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

International Monetary Fund (Experts' Mission)

***608. Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1218 asked on the 8th April, 1953 and state whether Government have received the report of the Mission of Experts from the International Monetary Fund?

(b) If so, will Government lay a copy on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report is being printed and it is intended to publish it early in February next. Copies will then be available in the Parliament Library.

Merger of Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh

***630. Shri R. N. S. Deo:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to merge Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such decision?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes, but the interests of Bhakra Dam Project are paramount, and details are still under careful examination.

(b) The decision was based on the fact that the two States are geographically contiguous, that the people of Bilaspur have cultural and social affinities with the people of Himachal Pradesh and that there was no justification for retaining Bilaspur which is only of the size of a tehsil as a separate Part C State.

AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL ARMY

*634. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of 'rural camps' that have been opened so far under the Auxiliary Territorial Army Scheme and their locations?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): So far, only two camps have been held, namely, at Patna and Nasirabad, and both of them have been rural camps.

REHABILITATION OF JOOMIAS IN TRIPURA

*636. **Shri Dasaratha Deb**: Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tripura issued a leaflet this year informing the tribal Joom-cultivators that they will be rehabilitated on Government land and given loans at the rate that displaced persons usually get for rehabilitation;

(b) what is the number of families of Joom-cultivators that have been rehabilitated according to that assurance so far; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to speed up the rehabilitation of Joomias in Tripura?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Ex-SERVICEMEN IN TRIPURA

*637. **Shri Dasaratha Deb**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of *ex*-servicemen who could not be absorbed in Government services in Tripura;

(b) whether the Chief Commissioner of Tripura made certain promises in 1951, on behalf of Government regarding the rehabilitation of the *ex*-servicemen; and

(c) whether the *ex*-servicemen of Tripura have on their behalf certain funds in the hands of Government under different heads?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

RECRUITMENT IN CENTRAL EXCISE AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

*638. **Shri U. M. Trivedi**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state how the recruitment of class III officers in the Central Excise and Customs Department in Delhi, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat is made?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): Posts in the class III cadres of the Central Excise and Customs Department in Delhi, Rajasthan, and Madhya Bharat are filled partly by direct recruitment through the Employment Exchanges and partly by promotion of suitable departmental employees from the lower grades.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES STUDENTS

*639. **Shri Sanganna**: (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the delays in the matter of remittance of stipends sanctioned to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes students?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken by Government to remedy this?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). As applications were received till

August 15, the selection of about 9,700 students could not be made till the third week of September. Awards were announced and value of scholarships fixed in October. Payment of the 1st half-yearly instalment commenced from November and will be completed by the middle of December 1953. There is thus no delay in the payment of the scholarships.

QUALIFIED ASSISTANTS IN THE SECRETARIAT

*640. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that those who obtained 40 per cent. marks in the second test of the Assistants' Grade Examination held by the U.P.S.C. have been declared as qualified and treated on par with those who qualified in the first test?

(b) If so, have they been promoted as was done in the case of those who obtained 40 per cent. marks in the first test and 50 per cent. marks in the second test?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) They are treated for all purposes as having qualified in the Second Test, and subject to their position in the order of merit, they are at par with others who had already been declared qualified in that test.

(b) Appointments to the permanent and regular temporary establishments of Assistants are made in the order of merit in each of the Tests upto the number of vacancies allotted to that Test. The marks obtained are not relevant in this connection so long as the candidates are declared qualified. There is no question of appointing all persons who have qualified in either Test.

MILITARY FARMS

*641. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the total number of military farms and the number of milch cattle in each?

(b) What is the quantity of dairy products from each obtained monthly?

(c) What percentage of requirements of the armed forces do they provide?

(d) What is the total cost of running them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Military Farms 25.

Branch Military Farms 4.

Out of 25 Military Farms, two and out of 4 Branch Military Farms, one do not hold milch cattle. Milch cattle held on the charge of the rest of the Main and Branch Military Farms during September, 1953 are shown in column 3 of the statement placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 49.]

(b) The quantities of the dairy products from each of the Main and Branch Military Farms holding milch cattle, are shown in columns 4 to 8 of the statement referred to at (a) above. These figures pertain to the month of September, 1953.

(c) 75 per cent. for the month of September, 1953.

(d) During the year 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 2,02,11,000 and during 1953-54 a sum of Rs. 2,01,39,000 was allotted out of the Defence Services Estimates for running expenditure.

RADHAKRISHNAN COMMISSION

*642. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Commission on the question of Students' Unions in the Universities; and

(b) whether Government propose to send their opinion to the various Universities?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The

recommendations have already been considered.

(b) Government's views have already been communicated to all the State Governments.

अनुसूचित जाति छात्रवृत्तियां

*६४३. **श्री बादशाह गुप्त :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री सन् १९५३-५४ में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों को दी गई प्रत्येक कोटि की छात्रवृत्तियों का वार्षिक मूल्य बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The hon. Member's attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 50.]

Rahabilitation Finance Administration (Loans)

294. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the loans granted by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration have been granted strictly on the basis of priority of applications;

(b) if not, how many loans were granted when the loanees had no priority of application; and

(c) whether it is a fact that loans without this priority date of application have been given in cases in which Members of the Advisory Council recommended such applications?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Generally applications are considered according to dates of registration. But other factors also may have to be taken into consideration, for example whether the applicants have secured licences or permits which otherwise would have been cancelled or business premises which would be lying unutilised.

In February 1952 after the reopening of the list, as a very large number of applications was received almost simultaneously, it was decided that the under-noted order of priority should be observed in dealing with the applications:

(i) Industrial loan applications for new townships.

(ii) Other Industrial loan applications.

(iii) Business loan applications for new townships.

(iv) Other applications.

(b) The exact number of such cases is not readily available but a rough estimate of near about 450 has been reported by the Administration with reference to cases prior to July 1949.

(c) No such case has been reported where priority has been given only because of the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

Rent Arrears in Tripura

295. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of people who have failed to pay Government rent during the last "Punnyah" in Tripura;

(b) whether the present acute economic crisis is one of the reasons for this failure; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to lessen the burden of rent-arrears on the peasants?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Drowning of Indian Soldiers

296. Shri Bhakta Darshan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to reply to starred question No. 94, asked on the 18th November, 1953 and state:

(a) to which unit of the Indian Army they belonged;

(b) what were their names, ranks and home addresses;

(c) whether any pensions or other financial aids have been sanctioned for their bereaved families; and

(d) if so, what are the details?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The 3rd Garhwal Rifles.

(b)—

	Name	Rank	Home address
(i)	Sateh Singh Chauhan.	Lance Naik	Vill. Bodagi Patti, Sarjula P.O. Tehri Dt. Tehri Garhwal.
(ii)	Kalyan Singh Rawat.	Rifleman	Vill. Hindao (Hodyunkholi) Patti, Hindao P.O. Tehri Dt. Tehri Garhwal.
(iii)	Kundan Singh Rawat.	"	Vill. Dhargaon Patti. Ghurdorsyun, P.O. Chopriyun Dt. Garhwal.

(c) Yes.

(d) The details are as under:—

Financial Aids

	Name of the deceased soldier.	Provisional Award of family Pension.	Grant from Adjutant General's Welfare Fund.	Balance of pay etc.
(1)	Sateh Singh Chauhan.	Rs. 24/-p.m.	Rs. 250/-	Rs. 566/3/-.
(2)	Kalyan Singh Rawat.	Rs. 20/-p.m.	Rs. 250/-	Rs, 270/11/-.
(3)	Kundan Singh Rawat.	Rs. 20/-p.m.	Rs. 250/-	Rs. 194/15/-.

SCHOOLS IN TRIPURA

297. Shri Dasaratha Deb: (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of primary schools fully financed by Government in Tripura and the number of non-Government schools?

(b) What is the number of L.V. and M.E. Schools showing the figure of Government and Non-Government schools?

(c) What was the total amount of money spent on Education in Tripura in 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953?

(d) What amounts out of those sums were spent on (i) the Primary Schools and Lower Vernacular Schools, (ii) M. E. Schools, (iii(H. E. Schools, and (iv) Colleges?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No. of Primary Schools fully financed by Government ... 311.

No. of Non-Government Primary Schools ... 145.

(b) No. of L.V. Schools:—

(i) Government ... 150.

(ii) Non-Government ... 30.

No. of M.E. Schools:—

(i) Government ... 24

(ii) Non-Government ... 25.

(c) (i) 1950-51 ... Rs. 8,48,917.

(ii) 1951-52 .. Rs. 10,15,623.

(iii) 1952-53 ... Rs. 18,99,814.

(d) Amounts spent on:—

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary Schools	1,74,457	1,55,890	3,41,528
L. V. Schools	1,28,290	2,04,173	4,03,387
Middle Schools	82,479	1,31,853	2,16,298
High Schools	2,63,407	2,78,506	3,19,319
Colleges	1,31,325	1,37,104	4,43,168

GRANTS-IN-AID TO INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH WORKERS

298. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received so far State-wise for giving grants-in-aid to individual research workers in Science subjects from University Professors and other research workers engaged in fundamental research;

(b) the total sum that has been set apart for this purpose; and

(c) the number of cases in which grants-in-aid have been given (subject-wise)?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 51.]

MONOGRAPH ON THE SIKHS

299. Shri Ajit Singh: Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PEPSU Government have forefeited any book entitled "The Third Religion, A monograph on the Sikhs", by Ruplal Kapur, published by Bodlian and Co., publishers, Madras; and

(b) whether Government have taken or propose to take any action against the author of the book?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

मंत्रियों के विदेशी दौरे

३००. श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) सन् १९५२ से अपने सरकारी कार्य के सम्बन्ध में मंत्रियों द्वारा किये गये विदेशी दौरों पर सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धन राशि व्यय की गई ह, साथ ही प्रत्येक द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से व्यय की गई धन राशि भी बताई जाये; तथा

(ख) इन दौरों का उद्देश्य ?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the information available is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 52.]

मंत्रियों को समाचार-पत्रों की प्रदाय

३०१. श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह तथ्य है कि मंत्रियों द्वारा उन के निवास स्थानों पर जितने भी दैनिक समाचार-पत्र तथा पत्रिकायें ली जाती हैं उन सभी के मूल्यों के भुगतान राजकोष से किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सन् १९५२ से मंत्रियों द्वारा प्राप्त किये गये ऐसे समाचार-पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं की संख्या तथा उन के लिये दी गई कुल राशि; तथा

(ग) मंत्रियों को दौरों के समय जो दैनिक समाचार-पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं क्या उन का मूल्य भी राजकोष से दिया जाता है ?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) 456 daily newspapers and journals were supplied at a cost of Rs. 26,535.

(c) Yes; where they are needed by the Ministers.

COAL FIELDS

302. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the names of the coalfields, as indicated by the Planning Commission whose detailed mapping and investigation has been finished by now?

(b) What is the total area so finished?

(c) What is the area of the remaining fields left over for mapping?

(d) Is the work likely to be finished during the plan period?

(e) Is any detailed report of the work done available?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Karanpura coalfield.

(b) 780 sq. miles approximately.

(c) 4,972 sq. miles approximately.

(d) Due to non-availability of certain facilities, this cannot be indicated just at present.

(e) No, Sir.

चालू नोट

३०३. **श्री बादशाह गुप्त** : क्या वित्त मंत्री विभिन्न मूल्यों के उन करेंन्सी नोटों की, जो क्रमशः अगस्त, १९४७ के प्रारम्भ में तथा अगस्त, १९५३ के अन्त में भारत में चालू थे, संख्या बताने की कृपा करेंग ?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 4th December, 1953.

The House met at Half Past One of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

2.38 P.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of each of the following Notifications in accordance with Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, namely:—

(i) Central Excises Notification No. 20, dated the 12th September 1953.

(ii) Central Excises Notification No. 22, dated the 14th September 1953.

(iii) Central Excises Notification No. 23, dated the 17th October 1953.

(iv) Central Excises Notification No. 24, dated the 24th October 1953.

(v) Central Excises Notification No. 25, dated the 31st October 1953.

(vi) Central Excises Notification No. 27, dated the 31st October 1953.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-189/53.]

ESTATE DUTY (CONTROLLED COMPANIES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section 2 of section 20 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, a copy of the Estate Duty (Controlled Companies) Rules, 1953.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-190/53.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

TIME-LIMIT FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Before the House proceeds with the Legislative Business, I think I should mention to the House one matter in respect of which a representation has been made to me by a very large number of Members orally; and again, today, I have got a representation in writing. It relates to the time factor in respect of debates on Private Resolutions. The complaint made is that one particular Resolution is being discussed since the last Session and the discussion is being continued, with the result that discussion on all other Resolutions is being blocked. Well, that is a matter entirely for the House to settle. But I do see the force of this argument, that if a larger number of matters which Members wish to discuss in the form

[Mr. Speaker]

of Private Resolutions are to be disposed of some reasonable time has to be fixed up within which discussion on a Resolution may be finished. To carry on a Resolution from day to day means practically blocking all other Resolutions.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Which is the final authority to decide?

Mr. Speaker: The House itself, practically. They can move for closure.

Shri S. S. More: We will decide when the discussion shall be over.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. But the complaint is. (*Interruption*).

Order, order. The hon. Member is in the habit of interfering while the Chair is on his legs. Let him hear first.

I am merely inviting the attention of all the hon. Members—the entire House—to a grievance of some Members which, I believe, is *prima facie* legitimate. The House is sovereign indeed. The majority may decide anything it likes. But the question is whether the majority should have some regard or not, and whether there could be any compromise on such questions. Of course, we have a Committee on Private Members' Bills.

The matter comes to me by way of representation that private Members' resolutions may also be included in the jurisdiction of that Committee. But that is a different matter. What I wanted to invite the attention of the hon. Members to is that they should see that the discussion has some limitations so as to leave time for other resolutions to come in, some time during the current session at least. That is the only thing which I wish to invite the attention of the hon. Members to. There are so many ways in which this can be done, if the Members are anxious to cooperate with each other for the purpose of bringing more matters for discussion in the House, instead of taking up all the time by one matter. I quite appreciate that all matters are not of equal importance. Some matters may require very long discussion. Granting all that, it has to be conceded, to my mind, in fairness to the Members of all sections of the House that, there must be some limit to the discussions so as to give a chance to others to bring forward their resolutions before the House.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I make a submission, Sir? So far as Government is concerned, they do not want to precipitate a closure for the reason that they might be misunderstood that on a very important subject like this Government does not want full discussion of the matter. I am informed, Sir, that my colleague, the Minister of Planning would intervene in the debate today and after that Government is entirely in the hands of the House and the Chair whether the discussion should continue or be closed.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): May I make a submission, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No submissions.

I may inform the hon. Minister that many of the hon. Members who have come to me and complained are members of the majority party.

TELEGRAPH WIRES (UNLAWFUL POSSESSION) AMENDMENT BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the motion "That the Bill to amend the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950, be taken into consideration." Mr. N. B. Chowdhury was speaking.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Sir, when I was speaking on this Bill, I raised the fundamental question about jurisprudence, and my intention was that no innocent people are punished as a result of this measure. Previously, under the Principal Act there was a provision that the Government

would have to prove that the particular piece of telegraph wire which might be found in the possession of some person belongs to the Posts and Telegraph Department. But, now, clause 4 of the amending Bill says:

> "which the court has reason to believe to be, or to have been, the property of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Central Government",

would be omitted.

Sir, if this is omitted, the responsibility of bringing in evidence as to the telegraph wire being the property of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is altogether dispensed with. So, it is likely that innocent people who may not know whether a particular piece of copper wire is a telegraph wire within the scope of the definition of the Act.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, as we all know, the telegraph wire is not manufactured in large quantities in this country; it is mostly imported from U.K. and U.S.A. So, when this thing is imported, we have to be sure that this is imported by the Government totally or any other importer who might be importing this commodity into the country delivers the goods to the Government and does not deal in it privately.

Sir, in this connection, I may point out that so far as I have come to know, there is a private company at Jamshedpur which manufactures a little quantity of this telegraph wire. If it is so, then some quantity of telegraph wire may come into the possession of some innocent persons. It may be that they may not at all know that that comes within the scope of the definition in this Act. Or it may be any other particular piece of wire which is not covered by this definition. So, what will happen in that case? It may be that a copper wire is not a telegraph wire according to this definition. But, as the prosecution has no responsibility to let in evidence that the particular copper wire is the property of the Government, innocent persons might suffer.

It has been reported that the police in different parts of the country do not sufficiently co-operate with the staff or the people who want to detect the offenders. We have come to know that at a place called Villivakkam in Madras, or near about that place a gang is reported to be operating and when even linemen and Engineering supervisors want to detect such offenders, the police do not cooperate with them. So, if this measure is adopted, Government have to be particularly careful that innocent persons are not harassed.

Then, expert opinion says that instead of copper wire, aluminium wire can be used at least in the case of trunk lines. So, the Government may ask the National Physical Laboratory to examine the question and in that case Government will have the advantage of manufacturing it in this country. Moreover, when the matter is a very important one and when this commodity is not being manufactured in this country and it is necessary to maintain the essential services here, the Government would do well to consider the proposal of setting up a factory to manufacture this particular kind of telegraph wire in this country. So far as we know, Sir, there is the Hindustan Cables Factory which is entrusted with the work of manufacturing only telephone wires; why not they manufacture telegraph wires in this country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that aluminium wire is also stolen?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The copper wire is very costly, Sir, and it is not to be found here. They have to import it. Suppose an embargo is placed on this commodity, it will not be possible to import it. So, in such circumstances, it would be very difficult to maintain the essential services. For those reasons it is very necessary that a telegraph wire factory is set up in this country.

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

With these words, I would like to say that the Government should take greater care to see that innocent people are not harassed because the prosecution in this case has no responsibility of letting in initial evidence regarding the particular telegraph wire being Government property.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a Central subject. When telegraph wires are stolen, the first thing the local police do is, in order to short-circuit the proceedings, to catch hold of the line-man and supervisor and harass them, but the department does not provide any sort of protection to them. What I want to ask the Minister is whether some sort of safeguards are provided to them from police harassment. Somebody steals away the wires, and the departmental linemen and engineering supervisors are harassed and put all sorts of questions. Sir, I would like the Minister to give them some safeguards from police harassment. That is all that I have to say on this Bill.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): This is no doubt a simple matter. I think that the law of evidence, in so far as the burden of proof is concerned, is sought to be inverted in this case. We know of offence, particularly of 'being in possession of stolen property'; but now the case here is of one being in possession of copper wire of a particular manufacture. Therefore, the Government want to make mere possession of an article an offence unless the man in possession explains his innocence. It is rather a very strange kind of thing. There are two or three difficulties. One is that there is absolutely no place for a 'guilty mind' in this case and to make the mere possession an offence is most unjust. Secondly, they have no doubt described the copper wire to be of a particular gauge or something of the kind. The question is whether copper wires of that gauge were not available for sale: in other words, were not people already importing or purchasing and selling such wires? In all such cases he must establish his lawful possession. We do not expect vouchers and accounts and other things to prove it. If those wires were already available in the country by purchase or gift or by any way, to make a law to-day that if you are found in possession of such wires, you had better explain your lawful possession, would mean serious injustice.

The other point I wish to say is this. The language here in Section 5 is "Penalty for unlawful possession of telegraph wires", but what is stated below is penalty for possession. What is "being lawfully in possession"? I pay for something and get into possession. Is it unlawful possession? Therefore you should omit the words "unless he proves that the telegraph wires came into his possession lawfully". It is only some people that get permission to sell, but here it is said to apply to every person who is in possession. So, if the 'guilty mind' is taken away, it becomes difficult. Without any kind of a regard to the mind of a person namely the guilty mind, I feel, Sir, that this is taking too much of powers simply because telegraph wires are often stolen—though they are valuable property; they are kept in the fields and everywhere and available therefore to anybody. Therefore, the matter, though simple, requires to be carefully considered as it involves a principle of criminal jurisprudence where the guilty mind is entirely taken away.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): I do not wish to repeat the points which have been put to the House by my learned friend, Shri Raghavachari. I would like to ask one or two questions of the Minister. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated that in some cases, interpretation by courts was adverse to Government and therefore this reference has been made,—

> "In interpreting this section, the courts have held in one or two in-

stances that before the onus shifts to the accused to prove that he came into possession of the wires lawfully, the prosecution has to discharge the initial onus of furnishing evidence on which the courts would have reason to believe that the wires were or had been the property of the Posts and Telegraphs Department."

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The hon. Member is not audible to me. Will he speak a little louder please?

Shri S. S. More: I was referring to the Statement of Objects and Reasons and it is stated there that Government found it extremely difficult to establish the identity of the property in question and that some courts came to the conclusion that Government did not discharge the initial onus of furnishing evidence before the onus was shifted on to the person in dock to prove the legality of his own possession. Here the reference is to one or two courts. I should like to know from the Minister which courts gave that decision. Were they courts of the lowest order or district courts or High Courts or the Supreme Court? Supposing in some cases which were being tried in the lower subordinate magistrate's court it was found difficult to prove the identity, is it fair to amend the Act casting the onus on the accused in every case? So, I would like the Minister to specify definitely in what particular cases such an interpretation was given. It was perhaps a natural interpretation and the court did not go wrong in holding in those cases that it was the Government's responsibility to prove that the property belonged to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. If Government failed to discharge that initial onus, they cannot blame the courts for putting that sort of interpretation. I think that bringing in this reference the adverse decisions of the courts in this vague manner is likely to mislead the House. We must know why the courts came to this conclusion and whether there was any legal defect in our own statute or whether it was the incompetence of those men in charge of the case to prove it. For the incompetence of those persons, certain provisions are being sought to be placed on the statute book. As a matter of fact, by this provision we shall be giving shield and cover to incompetent prosecutors or persons conducting the case on behalf of the prosecution. The rustics, in many cases, do not know the make of the wires.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt. —South): Why should rustics have this?

Shri S. S. More: As a matter of fact, they are not endowed with that amount of education. Some innocent persons may casually come in possession of these wires. (*Interruption*). My hon. friends have better experience of the wires, but I plead that I am very innocent in this matter. My submission is that I do know something of law and I should say that the Minister owes to this House an explanation as to what forced Government to come with this sort of drastic amendment.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I beg to submit that in view of the addition of another section, namely, section 4A, and further in view of the amendment of section 6, this controversial clause, *i.e.* the omission of words in section 5, is unnecessary, because the very possession, under section 6 as amended, becomes unlawful and punishable. Therefore, the removal of these words from section 5 which, Mr. More referred to as being controversial, is unnecessary.

3 P.M.

I have further to submit that I do not agree with my friends that there is any question of a principle involved so far as the onus of proof of innocence is concerned. As a matter of fact, there have been a number of cases of theft of this kind of wire. This sort of commodity is not available anywhere. It is Government property. So, the very fact that one is in possession of this kind of wire presupposes—it *prima facie* proves—that the wire is stolen property. The courts may have given a judgement, sometimes

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

courts give wrong judgment, and the courts are not always right; but the lawyer's stand is perfectly right. Without even removing the word, the court has no option but to come to the conclusion that the type of wire involved is stolen property. "Believe" means, "believe under the circumstances." When I say that property belongs to A, it cannot belong to B, it cannot belong to C, it cannot belong to D. There are four persons who are likely to possess the property. When B, C and D are eliminated, only one remains with the property. That property belongs to A. It cannot belong to a private citizen, because it cannot be imported except by the Government. The presumption is that the property belongs to Government—Government has the right of presumption—and whosoever possesses it, other than Government, is in possession of unlawful property and, as such, must be punished.

Further, this sort of offence must be taken very serious note of. I am one of those who would plead that a law should be passed that any man who is interfering with the telegraph wire or with communications of this kind in the country must be shot at first sight. Otherwise, the whole setup will go wrong. It is a very serious thing, and this sort of offence is a very serious one. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

Shri Sarmah (Golaghat-Jorhat): The hon. Member Mr. More said that he knows a little bit of law and as a person who knows law thought that this piece of legislation, particularly this amendment, was not necessary. Perhaps the hon. Member has become, with his knowledge of law, an idealist unrelated to facts. I know also a little bit of law and I also know a little bit of facts concerned with such offences. Overnight, a mile or two-mile length of copper wire is stolen away and the telephone communication for a place for a distance of four or six miles goes completely out of contact. Now, Sir, ever under Section 411, I.P.C., a *prima facie* case has to be made out. But then, recent possession of the property is also evidence in support of that offence, a *prima facie* case. In such offences, there are a set of unscrupulous traders or blackmarketers who incite bad characters to cut and steal away these wires from the poles in considerable length and give them to those people who have got good resources. These blackmarketers who purchase from the thieves have good resources. They have long arms. They have got organization. In certain States it is found that overnight wagonloads of mustard seed becomes sesamum, rice becomes something else and sometimes potato becomes tobacco. All these things happen because the traders are resourceful people and they have got plenty of money in their hands. Since the price of copper rose, the blackmarketers made good profit out of them. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that my idealist lawyer friends would please come down to brass tacks and face facts. I hope they will unequivocally support this salutary measure, particularly the amendment to clause 5.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I wholeheartedly support this amending Bill, because I come from Mysore State where I know of many cases in which copper wires in large quantities, belonging to the Posts and Telegraphs Department, have been stolen by the people there and the people have been arrested. I think on the 7th November there was a theft committed in Mysore State, of the copper wire, when I was just leaving Mysore. One telephone operator whom I know came and told me that certain quantities of wire were actually cut and were stolen and he was hurrying to go and investigate the matter. In Mysore generally there are so many instances where these thefts are common. In our country many a time, even without the sanction of law, very many people are subject to all sorts of inconveniences, exploitation and the like. When such is the case in our society, naturally,

unscrupulous people will certainly try to knock off the Government property with the result that there will be no law and order, no respect or honour for the Government. As such, it is quite essential to see that the Government property at least should be protected in the interests of the nation. There must be a fear and apprehension in the minds of the people that theft of a property belonging to the Government is a serious offence. "First, it is our property, and we should not touch it and we should not steal it." That should be the mentality or the attitude of the citizens of the country. When such things are happening without realising the seriousness of the theft, my friends say there should not be any harassment. The police officer can never harass anybody unless there is a complaint by the department concerned or the officer concerned that such and such a theft has been committed. How can the police officer go and arrest the people and harass them? There must be a complaint, because theft is a cognizable offence. It is only on receipt of the complaint that a police officer goes and arrests the person. I am sure any police officer, as a matter of fact—I have experience of this thing—will never go and arrest a man unnecessarily and without the law behind his action. So, it is very essential that the law must be there to see that such things should not be repeated, in the interests of the country.

Now, in the second paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the onus of proving that the copper wires were not the property of the Department will lie on the accused. It is quite reasonable and justifiable, because, when a man is in possession of stolen property, he can prove that "I bought it from somebody. I never got the receipt. I am in possession of this property by lawful means." Further whenever there is theft of a Government property, there is little question of the quantity or site from which it is stolen. The site can easily be identified and the wire also can be identified as Government property and not private property. As such, the onus of proving that the copper wires were not the property of the Department should lie on the accused is quite justifiable and proper. I wholeheartedly support this Bill, Sir, because it is in the interests of the Government property, and there must be fear and apprehension in the minds of the people.

Shri N. Somana (Coorg): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I also associate myself in fully supporting this Bill. I feel that in this measure the question of *mens rea* is not important. This is a very salutary measure; it is not only a curative but a preventive measure. The description of telegraph wire is made clear in Section 2(b) and reads thus:

> "telegraph wire means any copper wire the gauge of which, as measured in terms of pounds per mile, is between 147 and 153, or between 196 and 204 or between 294 and 306."

It is made clear that no person can possess such wire unlawfully. If he is able to show that it is lawful possession that he has, then it is all right; otherwise, every possession becomes unlawful *ipso facto*. It is made clear that this is a special law. My hon. friends Shri Raghavachari and Shri More were referring to the question of the general law and said that the prosecution ought to prove the case, but this is a special law and I am sure my hon. friends will admit that in all special laws the onus can shift to the accused. Since this is a special law, the onus can shift to the accused because there is a preventive section which says that copper wire of a certain description shall not be sold or purchased except with the permission of the authorities. This measure does not go against any principle of jurisprudence. It is a necessary measure. As has been made clear in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in cases of thefts, it will be very difficult for the Postal Department or for the prosecution to prove

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that the wire belonged to the Postal Department. That is why some courts rightly felt—we need not go into the question as to which courts felt—that unless the prosecution was able to prove that the wires belonged to the Postal Department, no case can be established of theft. In order to get over this difficulty of the Postal Department and the prosecution, this Bill has been brought forward. My humble opinion is that it is a very salutary measure and I hope the House will wholeheartedly support it.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): May I seek a clarification from the hon. Member?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No clarification from one hon. Member to another. All clarifications will be made by the hon. Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I only thought that if it was clarified, it might possibly avoid a long speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Each hon. Member is entitled to say something and not make clarifications across the benches.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Sir, copper wire is a very precious commodity, but more precious than copper wire are the liberties of human beings; more precious than copper wire are the cardinal principles of criminal jurisprudence. For centuries, there is one elementary and fundamental principle of criminal jurisprudence: *Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea.* We have given a go-by to that principle.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Many principles have been given a go-by.

Shri Tek Chand: This principle has been established in this country just as much as in other old liberty-loving, justice-loving and fairplay-loving countries of the world.

बाबू राम नरायण सिंह (हजारीबाग पश्चिम): ठीक है !

Shri Tek Chand: Therefore, it is very important that anybody who is found in possession of the banned copper wire—before his guilt is established in a court of law by the prosecution on whom the onus heavily rests to prove his guilt—should not be deprived of his liberty simply because somebody has planted a little copper wire on him, or simply because he has been in possession of the banned quantity or the banned quality of copper wire. The important point to be considered by Government is this: just as in the case of a receiver of stolen property you have to prove two things, *viz.* (a) that the property was in fact stolen and (b) that the accused was a conscious receiver of the property, similarly so far as this precious article is concerned, it would have been desirable that before a man forfeits his liberty for a period upto five years it should be established—it should not be for him to establish but for the prosecution to establish—that he is the guilty man.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid hon. Members have lost sight of the scope of the Bill. It is not as if the burden of a criminal case is thrown on the accused. They merely say that after the passing of this Bill nobody shall purchase or sell copper wire except with the permission of the Government. If anybody obtains copper wire of this description without a licence, then it becomes unlawful possession.

Shri Tek Chand: May I elucidate the point? Suppose a person purchases a heap of junk of barbed wire or some old iron and in that heap of junk there has crept in some yard-lengths of this precious commodity also, it makes the possession of that commodity a dangerous and unlawfull possession.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Possession is not harmful.

Shri Raghavachari: If you will read Section 5 in the Annexure, you will see that is says:—

"Whoever is found or is proved to have been in possession of any

quantity of telegraph wires which the court has reason to believe to be.....etc. etc."

This was the old Section. Now, they want to omit the words "which the court has reason to believe to be, or to have been, the property of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Central Government". That means, everybody in possession is an offender.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Possession without a licence.

Shri Raghavachari: In this, there is no question of licence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I see the point. The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I intervene to clarify the point or reserve my remarks till the time I reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may reply at the end once and for all.

Shri Tek Chand: I was giving you an illustration, Sir. Suppose a person purchases some junk containing rusty material like barbed wire etc. and in that heap, there happen to be a few yards of this precious copper wire, he becomes guilty and in order to avert the impending disaster of five years incarceration and/or fine, he has to prove that he purchased this junk with his eyes shut and he was therefore innocent. The burden of proof rests on him. Take the analogy a step further. Suppose this individual who has purchased this junk innocently sells it innocently to another. Then that other person is in the same jeopardy. It is not that the length of wire has to be so many yards or feet. Even one yard is enough, and the innocent possessor or seller or purchaser of one yard of this copper wire stands to forfeit his liberty, and he has to establish his innocence. Therefore, whereas it is important that Government property should not be stolen, whereas it is of great moment that this copper wire should not change hands or should not be a subject matter of private dealings, it is equally important that innocent people who come by its possession innocently ought not to be harassed and their liberty ought not to be jeopardised. If the danger is so great, as is being made out to be, Government could very well say: if a man is in possession of this quantity in a certain measure and the limit were given (that is half a ton or one quarter of a ton, whatever the unit of measure is) in that event the presumption would be against him and he has got to discharge the weight of the onus, the weight of the presumption. But in this case the law has become so strict that if it is to be found in any quantity, even if it happens to be half a seer, a pound of it, he stands to lose his liberty. This aspect is worthy of consideration of the hon. Minister. This is a matter which his Department should ponder over, and they should see that the liberty of the people is not trifled with, because a particular individual happens to be a *persona non grata* with the local police. Therefore, the danger of planting one yard.....

I see the hon. Deputy Minister is laughing. Well, I wish only to point out to him that there are cases virtually in every State where bottles of illicit liquor are planted, arms are planted and other articles are planted upon the opposite faction; or because the police agency or the excise agency which wants its palms to be greased which the man is not in a position to do, or in order to settle old scores these things are planted and an innocent man is on the wrong side of law.

Shri S. S. More: Perfectly correct!

Shri Tek Chand: That being so, it is extremely desirable that adequate steps should be taken to see that innocent men are not punished. Let the prosecution establish his guilt and then let the court impose upon him the appropriate punishment in the circumstances of the case.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill has been represented to be an innocuous one. In fact, it is a dangerous measure. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that in one or two cases

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the courts of law held that under the existing law mere possession is not illegal.

Sir, yesterday I enquired of the hon Deputy Minister whether apart from the cases that took place.....

Shri Raj Bahadur: I wish to bring to your notice that the hon. Member Mr. Basu has spoken once yesterday.

Shri K. K. Basu: I put a question: i did not speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid at this rate we cannot conclude any debate. Hon. members have two methods of voicing their opinion. Some people may be satisfied by merely eliciting an answer to a question. By putting that question their turn is over. Other Members who have got some argument to be placed before the House, will be called upon to do so. How long can I go on?

Shri K. K. Basu: Let us then know the procedure of the House: is a member not entitled to put a question without giving up his right of speaking?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would invite your attention to page 3755 of yesterday's proceedings. After I spoke Shri R. K. Chaudhuri spoke, and later Shri K. K. Basu. I have not spoken after that.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): May I know which R. K. Chaudhuri—Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hon. Member is too familiar to be mistaken. Of course, I have no objection, if you propose to give Shri Basu a chance again. If he was merely seeking a clarification, I should have been given an opportunity to reply.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I ask the hon. Minister whether he is sure I spoke yesterday? My hon. friend knows me very well and he cannot forget me.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I can assure nobody can forget Mr. R. K. Chaudhuri.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is what I find in yesterday's proceedings.

> "Shri Raj Bahadur: The Bill itself says that if anybody wants to be in possession of such wires, he can do so only with the permission of the prescribed authority."

The Minister does not continue: he sits down. Shri R. K. Chaudhuri never escapes my eye and I called upon him. He spoke as follows:

> "During war-time a lot of these wires was disposed of. Certain American officers gave certificates which ended in the acquittal of certain persons who had been proceeded against.
>
> Shri K. K. Basu: I would like to know for clarification whether such types of wires, even if they are imported under licence, can be sold in the open market and any private individual can legally purchase it or be in possession of it? We would also like to know whether in recent times there have been thefts only of wires of this gauge. The Minister's speech does not explain these things."

Then I called upon Shri N. B. Chowdhury to speak. It is not as if these are interruptions to the hon. Minister's speech. He had concluded his speech. Then I looked round and called one Member after another. Some hon. Member may put it in the form of questions; other hon. Members may speak and ask for some elucidation. If during the speech of a Minister an interjection is made for clarification it is a different question. In this case the hon. Member has had his chance. The hon. Member, if he wanted could have continued.

Shri K. K. Basu: I sat down because I thought the hon. Minister was going to reply me. In the meantime you called another hon. Member.

Shri Raj Bahadur: If the hon. Member wants to contribute anything I welcome it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This leads to all sorts of confusion both in the

minds of the Chair and of hon. Members. I do not want any hon. Member to go away with the impression that he has been denied an opportunity of speaking.

After the hon. Minister has concluded, if any hon. Member wants to partake in the discussion he should follow up with a speech. During the course of the Minister's speech if any question is put, he will answer it, if he chooses to, then and there. Let hon. Members, either by way of questions or suggestions, have only one chance, because otherwise it leads to difficulty.

I am prepared to call upon Shri Basu now.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Not me?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to allow Shri Chaudhuri.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Usually the points of information are asked during the speech of a Minister or a particular Member. But you, Sir, have ruled more than once that the questions should be put to the Minister at the end of his speech. Yesterday, therefore, I drew his pointed attention to the fact that a lot of these wires was disposed of during war time. That is all. If you require any evidence I can cite my friend Shri Jhunjhunwala because I told him 'I am not going to speak now', and he said 'you speak tomorrow'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To avoid any misunderstanding, hereafter let us follow one procedure.

Shri S. S. More: You should not be so rigid, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has got a knack of saying things. It is not a question of rigidity. There must be an end to this. I did not ask the hon. Minister to point out that hon. Members have spoken.

During the course of the speech, as and when necessary for clarification, if a Member gets up and the Minister yields and gives way, he may answer then and there. At the end of it, if a Member wants to put any questions, whoever wants, let him do so. But if he wants to speak, let him reserve those questions to the end of his speech. Otherwise it creates confusion. Then in his speech if he puts a question let the Minister, if he is prepared, get up and answer it. If an hon. Member wants to put only questions, let him put those questions and sit down. Shri R. K. Chaudhuri might have continued yesterday. I do not want to prevent hon. Members from speaking. But this confusion may be avoided.

Shri K. K. Basu: Sir, I want to emphasise two points. As I read the existing Act, there are provisions under section 3 where a particular time is given within which the persons who possess certain types of telegraph wires should make a declaration. There is also a time given to convert and sell out if persons have in their possession telegraph wires which exceed a certain quantity. In spite of these two specific provisions in the parent Act, the Minister has brought forward this amending Bill in order to avoid certain judicial decisions. As my friend Mr. More has put it, I would like to know if the Minister has got an overwhelming number of cases supporting the point of view that normally under the existing law persons who possess certain types of telegraph wires can be prosecuted under those provisions, why did he not go up to the highest court of appeal? That point he has not clarified. There are thousands of judiciaries and courts in our country. One or two of them might have decided in a particular fashion, whereas others might completely accept the intention of the legislators as enunciated in the parent Act. Therefore, unless this provision is made clear enough, this particular amending Bill has very dangerous potentialities.

Now the position is that anybody who possesses these wires is deemed to be in illegal possession of the same. But the fact that the particular wire belongs to the Posts and

[Shri K. K. Basu]

Telegraphs Department has to be proved. The words "which the court has reason to believe" give the courts a wide discretionary power. If we accept that the courts are certainly reasonable and very judicious, they will normally support the Government that these being telegraph wires which are not normally found in the market, they belong to the Posts and Telegraphs Department in view of the specific provisions contained in section 3 of the parent Act.

The hon. Minister wants to delete the provision "which the court has reason to believe to be, or to have been, the property of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Central Government". Therefore what happens now is, as my friends have put it, anybody who has even a foot of telegraph wire inadvertently or by curiosity—some villager might have kept it out of curiosity—he is to be prosecuted.

Also, the provisions of section 4A which is going to be inserted are very dangerous. As you have rightly pointed out, these sales and purchase have to be under licence, by permit. Suppose an importer is allowed—Government does not say that this particular type of telegraph wires can be manufactured or imported only at governmental level—Government may give licence to an importer. If an importer buys them and keeps them in stock, from where a portion is stolen. The person who stocks from the import will be prosecuted because he happens to possess a particular type of wire which is used only by the Government or Government is the only purchaser. Here the stockist will have a special advantage from his counterpart of other goods.

Therefore I consider that though the Bill might look very innocuous it has very dangerous potentialities. I feel that under the existing provisions in the parent Act there are enough provisions under which a person who is in illegal possession of this particular type of telegraph wires can be prosecuted. That being so I consider that the present measure is, if I may say so, the thin end of the wedge. Out of about five hundred cases only in two or three instances the courts have not agreed with the institution or accepted the mind of the legislators. If we allow such things to continue and give such powers to the executive and allow such an attitude on their part so far as judicial institutions are concerned, if we allow all the normally accepted principles of law to be given the go-by, whatever semblance of democracy we have in our country will be destroyed. I would like the Minister to consider it carefully and I hope he will take the best possible legal advice that Government has. It is not necessary to amend the provisions of the existing Act. This will have dangerous potentialities which might affect the interests and liberties of the common man. That is all that I wanted to say, Sir.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is said in our country that there is nothing like a small river or a big river, and there is nothing like a small snake or a big snake. A small river can drown a man as much as a big river can. A person will die from the bite of a small snake as quickly as he will die from the bite of a big snake. Similarly, there is no difference so far as this House is concerned between a big Bill and a small Bill. In fact I have found that the small Bills are more dangerous and require much greater attention than the bigger ones. Therefore I hope, Sir, that you will kindly pardon me if I take a little time in bringing to the notice of the hon. Minister the grievances which I feel on account of this Bill.

Hon. Members who were present at yesterday evening's gathering when Mr. Nixon spoke would remember this. He said that there is some similarity between India and the United States. He said: The air you breathe here is free: there is tolerance of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the

press, justice under law and dedication to the way of peace. I do not know what Mr. Nixon will say after he hears that in this House we are just indulging in introducing a new idea of criminal jurisprudence, and that new idea is that the burden of proving his innocence will be on the accused. I do not know what the American law on this subject is. I know that the French people have got a sort of a maxim that the burden of proving his innocence is on the accused. But there is one stage where the Police goes into the case very carefully and then the burden falls on the accused person. We were so long following the salutary principle of British jurisprudence. We have always been wanting that a person who wants the accused to be adjudged guilty, should give his evidence in support of his case. I have been rather pained from the way in which we are proceeding. Yesterday and day before yesterday, while discussing the Banking Companies Act Amendment Bill, I heard a mild echo of the days of Warren Hastings; I heard a mild echo of the days of Justice Rowlett. Warren Hastings hanged a man because, according to him, he was guilty of forgery. Hundreds of men will be hanged, I say from the way in which the Banking Companies Act Amendment Bill was discussed yesterday and day before, if we follow the way of Warren Hastings.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Try to adjust yourself to the changing circumstances.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Justice Rowlett wanted to do the very thing which my hon. friend Shri Raj Bahadur is going to do now. He wanted that everybody should be found guilty, clapped into jail, unless he can prove his innocence. That is the principle which is being followed now. Sir, I am a lawyer. I have regretfully to observe this. A lawyer gets his fame and enters into public life for his practice at the Bar. But, the moment he becomes a Minister or some authority, he flings off the ladder and forgets his law. It is as if somebody has said, unless you forget the law and overcome the scruples of a sense of justice, you cannot become a good Minister.

An Hon. Member: Is that your experience?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): He is speaking of others.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is why perhaps he failed.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Whatever you say, I would bear calmly and cheerfully because I know that you have not ..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly address the Chair.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: That is a mistake which I always commit. Sometimes, the Chair is otherwise occupied—I mean no reflection—and does not stare at us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I always like to see the cheerful face of the hon. Member.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I also feel that there will be no mischief in staring at you.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): That is a reflection on the Chair.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, no. He is incapable of making any reflection.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: What I was trying to impress was this. There are a few lines at the end of the Statement of Objects and Reasons and they can also be found in the section itself. The section provides that a sale or purchase can be effected only with the permission of the prescribed authority. Such a sale as I had mentioned yesterday by way of enquiry did actually take place in the year 1946, particularly in those areas where there were war materials. The American army sold large quantities of telegraph and telephone wires and when they were prosecuted afterwards, particularly I remember cases in Tinsukia and Dibrugarh, they produced the receipts from

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the Army officers and the prosecutions were withdrawn. Does my hon. friend the Minister contend that all these wires have now been entirely rendered useless and have not passed from hand to hand? If such a thing had already happened, it would be difficult for the person now in possession of the wires to show that he purchased it during the war at such and such a time, or that he himself did not purchase it but he purchased it from such and such a person who purchased it from the Army department.

Then, again, you have provided in this very law that a purchase or sale can take place with the permission of the prescribed authority. One person purchases with permission from the prescribed authority. After some years, he sells it to somebody else without any permission. No permission is perhaps needed for such sales. The other man will be prosecuted and prosecuted with success because he would not be able to prove that he has the permission of the prescribed authority. This is the loophole through which the persons actually in possession of these materials will escape and the whole object of the law will not be achieved. When the previous provision was introduced under clause 4, there was some idea that they would be able to rope in all criminals of this nature. It was found actually in the trial that the charge could not be proved. Similarly here when you have left this loophole, whereas purchase and sale can be effected with the permission of the prescribed authority, further change of hands cannot be stopped by this law at all. A clever and guilty man may escape; an innocent man may suffer. The object of the hon. Minister will not be achieved. Similarly, again, there is one great thing which cannot be got over however much you may like to arrest men and hang them in the next lamp post. That sort of idea may come in the future, if, unfortunately, the Congress gets unseated and some other party comes into power.

Shri S. S. More: If you continue in power for some time.

Shri R K. Chaudhuri: So long as you have any scruples for criminal jurisprudence, you cannot succeed in the prosecution merely on account of these two clauses. Conscious possession will have to be proved. I may have hundreds of bundles of wires in my courtyard. Unless conscious possession is established, you cannot get away with the prosecution. unless you have got a telegraph magistrate, just as you have Railway magistrates, who can try cases in a telegraphic method and convict people.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Does the hon. Member want that the provisions of the Bill should be more rigid? He is arguing for that.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: My point is that he will not achieve the object with which he has brought forward this measure. The only thing will be, it will throw into mud the fair name of India. That is what I am saying. You will pass such drastic laws calling upon the accused to prove his innocence. You will pass laws which will only bring discredit to you. At the same time, the object with which the laws are made will not be achieved. How much of these telegraph and telephone wires will be there throughout India? For the purpose of these worn out telegraph and telephone wires, you are introducing a measure which does not bring any credit to the Government.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं ने चन्द तकरीरें इस बिल के बारे में सुनीं । मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि आज वह तकरीरें की जा रही हैं जो कि शायद उस वक्त वाजिब होतीं जब कि ओरीजिनल ऐक्ट हाउस में पास हुआ था । जिस वक्त कि ओरीजिनल ऐक्ट हाउस में

आया था उस वक्त भी इस बिल के ऊपर थोड़ा बहुत ऐतराज किया गया था और मैं भी उन अशखास में से था जिन्होंने इस बिल के बारे में ऐतराज किया था। लेकिन आज अगर आप गहरी निगाह से देखें तो वह सब के सब एतराजात रद्द हो जाते हैं। इस बिल के देखने में और जांचने में बहुत कुछ इमेजीनेशन पर काम हुआ है और आम तौर पर मेरे दोस्त जो कानून से बहुत ज्यादा वाकिफ हैं उन्होंने इस बिल के अन्दर बहुत सी नुक्ताचीनी की है। एक नुक्ताचीनी से तो मैं हैरान होता हूं कि जब श्री रोहिणी कुमार चौधरी साहब की तरफ देखता हूं कि वह बतलाते हैं कि छोटे सांप और बड़े सांप में कोई तमीज नहीं है, वह इस बड़े सांप और छोटे सांप में कोई तमीज नहीं बताते। सुना यह था कि "a German says : All Germans are liars" और शायद मैं जहां तक समझता हूं चौधरी साहब उन्हीं मिनिस्टर्स में से हैं कि जो पहले मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं और उनको इसका बहुत तजुर्बा है कि वकील की खूबियों का होना असल में मिनिस्ट्री की खूबियों के कितना मुखालिफ है। मुझे हैरानी तो यह है कि इतने कानूनदां होकर भी इस प्रकार क्यों इतनी नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं? मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दुस्तान का नाम किस तरह से खराब हो जायेगा अगर बर्डन आफ प्रूफ जो हमने सन् ५० में मुलजिम पर डाला था, वह वहीं का वहीं कायम है। आज इस अमेंडिंग बिल के बारे में ऐतराज किया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि बर्डन आफ प्रूफ ऐक्यूज्ड पर चला जायगा, तो वह तो पहले से ही मौजूद है, उस में हम कोई तबदीली ही नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस अमेंडिंग बिल म हमने दो तबदीली की हैं और आज उस पुराने बिल का जिक्र करना उचित नहीं है। पहली तबदीली यह है कि जहां कानून दफा पांच में यह जरूरी था कि इस्तगासा यह साबित करता कि यह टैलीग्राफ तार पोस्ट आफिस के हैं और उस पर अदालत किसी नतीजे पर पहुंच कर मुकदमें का फैसला करती, अब इस अमेंडिंग बिल के मुताबिक प्रासीक्यूशन को वह वजूहात पेश करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि ओरीजनल सेक्शन को मुलाहिजा फरमायें, तो पायेंगे कि दफा पांच में उस के अन्दर भी यह जरुरी नहीं था कि सरकार की तरफ से यह साबित किया जाता कि यह टेलीग्राफ वायर सरकार का माल है या पोस्ट आफिस की प्रापरटी है।

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: On a point of information, does the hon. Member want that in all criminal offences the burden of proof should be on the accused, or, if he has made any distinction, what is the reason for making the distinction? That should be made clear.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मुझे खुशी है कि मेरे लायक दोस्त ने यह सवाल इस तरीके से पूछा कि जो फिल वाकया इस बिल में तो एराइज नहीं होता। मैं बीस मिसालें दूंगा जिससे आपको मालूम हो जायगा कि आज भी मुलजिम के ऊपर बर्डन डाला जाता है। अमरीका और विलायत की मिसाल तो दी गई, लेकिन चौधरी साहब खुद अपने कानून को भूल गये कि दफा ११४ के ही अन्दर दर्ज है कि अगर चोरी का माल किसी के कब्जे में पाया जाय, उस का रीसेन्ट पजेशन हो तो उस को अपनी इन्नोसेंस साबित करनी होती है। इसी तरह अगर किसी के कब्जे से ऐसे आर्म्स पाये जायें जिनका पजेशन अनलाफुल हो, तो दफा २० के मुताबिक उस शख्स को साबित करना होता है कि वह आर्म्स उस के पास किस तरह से आये और इसलिये हमारे कुछ दोस्तों का यह ऐतराज करना कि हम कानून के बरखिलाफ जा रहे

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

हैं, दुरुस्त नहीं है, हम लैंड में जो कानून रायज हैं, उसकी खिलाफवरजी नहीं कर रहे हैं। जहां तक उसूल की बात है, वे खास हालत में लगते हैं। वाकया यह है कि सारे के सारे वायर जितने हैं, यह गवर्नमेंट की प्रापर्टी है, टेलीग्राफ वायरस् जितने हैं, यह सब के सब गवर्नमेंट ने इम्पोर्ट किये हैं और इसलिये यह कहना कि यह आम तौर पर मार्केट में बिकते हैं, दुरुस्त नहीं है। मैं ने स्वर्गीय श्री खुशीदलाल से जिन्होंने इस लेजिस्लेशन को रखा था, मैंने उनसे एक सवाल पूछा था कि कितने तार अब तक चोरी गये हैं, तो उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में उस वक्त बतलाया था और मेरे लायक दोस्त उस स्पीच को अगर रेफर करेंगे तो उनको मालूम होगा कि उन्होंने जवाब में बतलाया था कि कई सौ मील के वायर कई स्टेट्स के अन्दर चोरी हुये। क्या मेरे लायक दोस्त यह चाहते हैं कि यह चोरी का माल जो सिवाय सरकार के और किसी का नहीं हो सकता, हम इस कानून में ऐसी तबदीली कर दें जिससे कोई मुकदमा साबित ही न हो सके। हम ने तो सिर्फ इतनी तबदीली की है कि अब से प्रासिक्यूशन को यह साबित करने की जरूरत नहीं है कि फलां शख्स ने टेलीग्राफ वायर की चोरी की है और वह सजा का मुस्तहक है, अब से यह एज्यूम कर लिया जायेगा कि यह टेलीग्राफ वायर सरकार के उस डिपार्टमेंट के हैं और मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसा एज्यूम करने में कोई गलती है। यहां पर एक चीज गौर-तलब है, चूंकि सरकार ने बहुत सा ऐसा माल डिस्पोजल को दे दिया था, इसलिये हर शख्स यह कह सकता है कि साहब यह जो माल मेरे पास से निकला है, यह मैंने डिस्पोजल से खरीदा है, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करूं कि सन् ५० के अन्दर यह ऐक्ट पास हुआ और उसमें एक दफा यह थी जिसके मातहत ६ महीने की मुद्दत दी गई थी, दफा ३ की रू से हर एक शख्स को यह कहा गया था कि वह ऐसे माल को जो उस के पास हो डिक्लेयर कर दे और ऐसा करने पर उस पर कोई जुर्म आयद नहीं होगा और दफा चार की रू से पबलिक पर यह वाजे किया गया था कि जिनके कब्जे में तार हों, वह उसको कनवर्ट कर लें और तबदील करके उस की कीमत वसूल कर लें, अब भला बतलाइये कि ऐसा प्राविजन होते हुये भी जिन लोगों के पास तार रहा हो और वह अब तक उस को तबदील नहीं कर सके, उस को डिक्लेयर नहीं कर सके, आज कैसे कह सकते हैं कि साहब हमने तो यह माल बहुत इन्नोसेंटली ले लिया था और आज यह जो बड़े जोर शोर से बहस की गई है कि इस बिल के मुताबिक अगर किसी गरीब और ईमानदार आदमी जिसके पास एक गज तार भी निकल आया, वह ट्रबल में आ जायेगा, यह सारी की सारी उनकी दिमागी उपज है। जनाब मुलाहिजा फरमायेंगे कि सन् ५० में हमने जो ऐक्ट पास किया था, उसके अन्दर हमने एक दफा यह रखी थी कि यह कौगनेजेबुल केस नहीं है, डिपार्टमेंट के चन्द बड़े ओहदेदारों को अख्तियार है कि वह कम्पलेंट कर सकें, और इसकी सुनवाई किसी आनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेट या सेकेन्ड क्लास मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां नहीं होगी, बल्कि यह अच्छे से अच्छे मजिस्ट्रेट के पास जायेगी, प्रेसीडेंसी मजिस्ट्रेट या फर्स्ट क्लास मजिस्ट्रेट ही उसका फैसला करेगा, मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या शराब और अफीम के लिये कानून नहीं है, लेकिन क्या नाजायज शराब बनाई नहीं जाती या अफीम नाजायज तौर पर रखी नहीं जाती, लेकिन ला सब के लिये मौजूद है और इसका यह मतलब तो नहीं हो जाता

कि उस के लिये ला नहीं रहना चाहिये। अब जहां तक पजेशन का ताल्लुक है, पजेशन के मायने सिर्फ फिजिकल पजेशन के नहीं हैं, बल्कि कॉंशस पजेशन के हैं। जैसे अगर मेरे कब्जे में से कोई चोरी का माल निकले, मेरी जेब में कोई चीज बिला मेरे इल्म के डाल दे, तो मैं ऐसे माल के लिये जिम्मेवार करार नहीं दिया जा सकता, मैं उस हालत में बिल्कुल मुजरिम नहीं हूं और मैं उस हालत में यह साबित कर सकूंगा कि मुझे इसके सम्बन्ध में इल्म नहीं है और इस तरह वह पजेशन कांशस पजेशन साबित नहीं होता और इसलिये मेरे दोस्तों का यह ऐतराज करना कि इसके अन्दर बहुत से बेगुनाह आदमी फंस जायेंगे, दुरुस्त नहीं है। आप देखेंगे जो objects and reasons हमारे सामने पेश किये गये हैं उसके लिहाज से पुराने कानून में जो खामी थी वह दूर करने के लिये सरकार यह अमेंडिंग बिल लाई है, तो हमें इसको इस तरह से ही पास करना चाहिये जिससे आयन्दा से ऐसे तार की खरीद फरोख्त पबलिक में बंद हो जाय और गवर्नमेंट के इस कीमती सामान की चोरी न हो। और इसलिये आज फिर इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में पुरानी नुक्ताचीनी मुनासिब और जायज नहीं है, सरकार ने जिस हद तक तरमीम करना जरूरी समझा, उसी हद तक सन् ५० के लिये यह अमेंडिंग बिल लाई है और मैं इसमें कोई खराबी नहीं देखता जिसकी वजह से मैं यह कह सकूं कि सरकार किसी खास कानून के बरखिलाफ या किसी खास उसूल के बरखिलाफ काम कर रही है और जिसके रहते बेगुनाह आदमी फंस जायेंगे। मैं इस वास्ते इसको बड़े जोर से सपोर्ट करता हूं।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह (हजारीबाग पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय, चूंकि भाई ठाकुर दास बहुत अच्छे वकील हैं, और एक अच्छे वकील के माने यही होते हैं कि जहां कोई चीज न हो, वहां साबित कर दे कि कुछ है और जहां बहुत कुछ हो, वहां के लिये साबित कर दे कि कुछ भी नहीं है।

डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से, मिनिस्टर की तरफ से साफ तौर पर यहां पर लिख दिया गया है कि अपने को निर्दोष साबित करने का दायित्व दोषी पर रहेगा। इस बारे में मेरे भाई का यह कहना कि ऐसा तो हमने बहुत बार किया है जिसके अनुसार दोषी व्यक्ति को साबित करना पड़ता है कि वह निर्दोष है। मेरा कहना है कि जब हम कानून बनाते हैं, हमें ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि किसी सिद्धान्त का खून न हो और इस में भी क्या कोई शक है कि आज इस बिल के द्वारा एक बहुत बड़े सिद्धान्त का खून हो रहा है। आज मैं समझता हूं कि फ्रांस के अलावा किसी देश में नहीं है कि दोषी आदमी को साबित करना पड़े कि मैं खतावार नहीं हूं।

सभापति महोदय, देहातों में देखा जाता है कि झगड़े होते हैं, बैर विरोध आपस में रहता है, किसी को जब बैर का बदला लेना होता है तो लोग अजीब अजीब तरह से षडयंत्र रचते हैं और बेगुनाह आदमी को फंसाते हैं, किसी के घर में बन्दूक रख दी जाती है और किसी के घर में और कोई दूसरी नाजायज चीज फेंक दी जाती है और आप जानते हैं कि उस आदमी का अपने को बेगुनाह साबित करना कितना कठिन हो जाता है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इतनी बड़ी सरकार उस आदमी के खिलाफ जिसके खिलाफ मुकदमा चला है क्या यह साबित नहीं कर सकती कि अमुक आदमी ने वायर चुराया है, क्या सरकार के पास इतनी ताकत नहीं या सरकारी अहलकार इतने योग्य नहीं कि वे यह साबित कर सकें कि यह माल जो

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

उस के पास से बरामद हुआ है, उसका नहीं है और यह सरकार के अमुक मुहकमे का है और वह आदमी चोरी का खतावार है और उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिये ? इस बिल से तो मैं यही मतलब निकालूंगा कि सरकारी कमचारी ऐसा साबित करने की योग्यता नहीं रखते, इसीलिये निर्दोष आदमी पर यह दायित्व डालते हैं कि वह अपने को निर्दोष साबित करे और ऐसा करने में शक नहीं कि सरकार द्वारा एक बहुत बड़े सिद्धान्त का खून हो रहा है ।

4 P. M.

मेरे दोस्त श्री भार्गव और उनकी पार्टी आज बहुमत में हैं, और मेरे दोस्त को अपनी पार्टी का समर्थन करना ही पड़ता है । लेकिन कभी कभी यह भी देखते हैं कि उस दल में भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि अपने दिल की बात सचाई से रख देते हैं जैसे कि अभी हमारे भाई टक चन्द जी ने कहा । उन्होंने बहुत सुन्दर तरीके से कहा, लेकिन ठाकुर दास जी तो गड़बड़ा ही गये । जो विरोधी दल है वह अगर कुछ बहस करे तो दूसरी बात है, लेकिन कांग्रेस के सदस्य भी, जो बहुमत में हैं, वे भी बोलते हैं कि यह ठीक बात नहीं है, फिर भी यह पास हो जाता है । हां तो मंत्री कोई चीज लाकर रख दें, वह पास हो जाता है, चाहे बहुमत वाले हों चाहे विरोधी लोग हों और चाहे वह कुछ भी कहते रहें । मैं तो कहता हूं कि ऐसे ऐसे नियमों को, सभापति जी, आप यहां न आने दीजिये । मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि चेअर को, सभापति को, सब अख्तियार हैं और उनको देखना चाहिये कि जायज चीज यहां पर आये, नाजायज चीज न आये ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : किस अधिकार से या कानून से आप ऐसा कहते हैं।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : जिस के हाथ में अधिकार, फैसला करने का होता है वह कर ही लेता है । इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इस हाउस का जो अधिकार है उसकी रक्षा करने वाले आप ही हैं, यह एक सीधा सा कानून है । यह कैसी बात है कि मिनिस्टर यहां पर जो चाहें लायें और पास करा लें । इस वास्ते मैं मंत्री महोदय से भी कहूंगा कि यह देखते हुये कि कांग्रेस के सदस्य, उनके पक्षपाती लोग, भी उनके खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं तो उनको यह विचार करना चाहिये । जब कहीं तार की चोरी होगी तो उन में इतनी योग्यता होनी चाहिये कि वह यह साबित करें कि अमुक व्यक्ति ने चोरी की है उसकी जायदाद वह नहीं है, वह जायदाद उनकी है । अगर उनमें इतना साबित करने की ताकत नहीं है तो सरकार को पद से हट भी जाना चाहिये ।

Some Hon. Members: Sir, the time is over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall extend the time for the Private Members' Resolutions, by whatever time we exceed the time allotted for Government business.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं अब खत्म कर रहा हूं, इतना ही कह करके कि ऐसे ऐसे नियम या विधेयक पास होने से पार्लियामेंट भी बदनाम होती है, सरकार तो बदनाम है ही . . .

संचरण मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : आप भी बहुत पास कर चुके हैं ।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जिनके हाथ में सरकार है, जिनके हाथ में बहुमत है वह कम से कम पार्लियामेंट की इज्जत की तो रक्षा करें अगर और कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That the question be now put."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think a full and complete answer to the points raised in the course of the debate has been given by my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I can assure hon. Members that there is no question of breaking or violating any recognised principles of jurisprudence. The question is that the gauges of the wires have to be proved first. It is also well-known that wire of these particular gauges is not available anywhere, excepting with the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Therefore, if anybody is found to be in possession of telegraph wire of these gauges, the onus lies on the accused to prove that the wire has come into his possession lawfully.

With these few remarks, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1. —(*Short title*)

Amendment made:

In page 1, line 3, *for* "1952" *substitute* "1953".

—[*Shri Raj Bahadur*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE*: UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan, on the 22nd August 1953, as also the various amendments moved thereto:

"This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to arrest the growth of unemployment in the country and to provide relief for the unemployed."

We have exceeded the time allotted for Government business by five minutes, and I shall therefore extend the time for the Resolution, by five minutes.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore) May I ask how long we shall carry on with this Resolution?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know. As long as the House wants it, we shall go on with this Resolution.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): That is the correct reply.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Last time, there was a suggestion to begin with, that we might close the discussion at 6 P.M. but then when it was found that two of the hon. Ministers were to speak, the House decided that the discussion should be continued for another day or so. That being so,

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

might I suggest that we close the discussion of this Resolution at about 6 P.M., so that the next Resolution may be taken up?

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that a number of hon. Members are desirous of speaking. Let us see, as the discussion proceeds, say, half an hour before 6 P.M., how many hon. Members want to speak. If we find that there are only a few Members, who want to speak, we shall close the discussion at 6 P.M., as the hon. Deputy Leader of the Communist Party has suggested. Otherwise, if a number of hon. Members want to participate in the discussion, we shall reconsider the matter at that time.

श्री धुलेकर (जिला झांसी–दक्षिण) : श्रीमान्, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह बेकारी का प्रश्न हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के सामने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है । जितनी बातें मेरे और मित्रों ने कही हैं उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं । और इसलिये बहुत से कारण जो बेकारी के बतलाये गये हैं यदि मैं उनका जिक्र न करूं तो यह न समझा जावे कि मैं उन कारणों को महत्वपूर्ण नहीं समझता हूं ।

मैं विशेष कर एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, और वह ध्यान इस ओर होना चाहिये कि हमारे भारतवर्ष में इस समय जो शिक्षा पद्धति है वह बहुत कुछ अंशों में बेकारी का कारण है । वह शिक्षा पद्धति हमारे यहां प्राचीन अंगरेजी जमाने से चली आ रही है और वही शिक्षा पद्धति हमने कायम रक्खी है, उसमें हमने कोई मौलिक परिवर्तन नहीं किया है । यूनिवर्सिटी कमीशन की भी जो रिपोर्ट निकली है उन्होंने भी इस बेकारी के प्रश्न के ऊपर विचार नहीं किया और इसीलिये उन्होंने इस पर जोर नहीं दिया कि हमारे भारतवर्ष में शिक्षा पद्धति मौलिक रूप से परिवर्तित हो जानी चाहिये । अपनी रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने इस ओर तो ध्यान दिया कि यूनिवर्सिटियां किस प्रकार की होनी चाहियें, उन में क्या होना चाहिये, लोगों का वेतन क्या होना चाहिये, किस यूनिवर्सिटी में कितनी लागत होनी चाहियें, कितनी पूंजी होनी चाहियें, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया कि इस समय यूनिवर्सिटियों में जो तालीम दी जाती है, वह तालीम ज्यादातर बेकार है और इस लिये जो बेकार तालीम है अगर वह बेकारी को पैदा करे तो इस में कोई आश्चर्य नहीं है ।

आपकी यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में जो मैं उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक एक प्रदेश में कई कई यूनीवर्सिटियां हैं लेकिन उन यूनिवर्सिटियों के ऊपर कोई यह बन्धन नहीं है कि वह कोई विशिष्ट विषय ही पढावें । उनको पूरा अधिकार है कि वह इंगलिश लेंग्वेज, हिस्ट्री, फिलासफी, कैमिस्ट्री, फिजिक्स, बोटानी, इस प्रकार के जितने विषय हैं उतने विषय हर एक यूनीवर्सिटी में पढ़ावें और हर एक यूनीवर्सिटी अपनी अपनी डिमांड गवर्नमेंट के सामने रखती है और इस बात का प्रयत्न करती है कि हमारे जितने विषय हैं उन सब विषयों के लिये हमको अधिक से अधिक रुपया मिले और यदि आप देखें तो उनकी रिपोर्टों में यह शिकायत रहती है कि उनके यहां जो प्रोफैसर हैं उनको काफी वेतन नहीं मिलता है और जो प्रोफैसर हैं वह काफी क्वालीफाइड नहीं हैं और जो उनके यहां इक्विपमेंट हैं वह भी काफी नहीं हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग सात यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं। बम्बई में भी इसी प्रकार से सौ सौ और डेढ डेढ सौ मील पर यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं लेकिन उन पर कोई बन्धन इस प्रकार का नहीं है कि वह किन्ही विशिष्ट विषयों को पढावें ।

तीस चालीस वर्ष के पहले हिन्दुस्तान की प्रत्येक यूनिवर्सिटी एक एक विषय के लिये मशहूर थी और यदि कोई विद्यार्थी किसी विषय में कहीं पर पारंगत होता था तो उससे पूछा जाता था कि तुम कौन सी यूनिवर्सिटी के हो। यदि वह कहता था कि मैं अमुक यूनिवर्सिटी का हूं और मैं ने मैथेमेटिक्स लिया है तो उसको बहुत योग्य समझा जाता था क्योंकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इस बात का सिक्का था कि वह यूनीवर्सिटी मैथेमैटिक्स अच्छी पढ़ाती है। किसी यूनीवर्सिटी में कैमिस्ट्री पर जोर था, किसी यूनीवर्सिटी में फिजिक्स के ऊपर जोर था, किसी यूनीवर्सिटी में लेंग्वेज अच्छी पढ़ाई जाती थी। आज सारी यूनीवर्सिटियों का यह हाल है कि न तो कोई वहां पूरा साइंटीफिक इक्विपमेंट है, न इंस्ट्रूमेंट है और न काफी क्वालीफाइड प्रोफेसर यहां पर हैं। इसलिये मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से पुराने प्रोफेसर्स होते थे वैसे ही हमारे प्रोफेसर अब होने चाहियें, जैसे डा० पी० सी० राय, श्री जे० सी० बोस, प्रोफेसर जदुनाथ सरकार। उनके बारे में दुनियां में यह समझा जाता था कि अगर कोई विद्यार्थी उनके पास पढ़ा है तो अवश्य ही वह विद्यार्थी अच्छा होगा। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज हमारे यहां इतनी यूनीवर्सिटियां होते हुये भी कोई हमारे प्रोफेसरों का नाम नहीं जानता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are going from one subject to the other.

श्री धुलेकर : तो मैं थोड़े से शब्दों में साफ तौर पर यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अब गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया इस बात पर जोर दे कि जितनी यूनीवर्सिटियां आज चल रही हैं उनसे कहा जाय कि वह किसी एक विषय को ले लें और जितने उस विषय के अच्छे विद्यार्थी हों वह वहां जायें और जितने अच्छे प्रोफेसर उस विषय के हों वह वहां पर रखे जायें। हर यूनीवर्सिटी को यह अधिकार न दिया जाय कि वह दस पन्द्रह और बीस सबजेक्ट पढ़ावे और इस तरह के थर्ड रेट विद्यार्थी निकाले जैसे कि आजकल निकल रहे हैं। दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जो सैकिंडरी एजूकेशन है उस पर भी बन्धन होना चाहिये कि ऐसा न हो कि एक मास शिक्षा दी जाय और प्रति वर्ष लाखों विद्यार्थी तैयार कर दिये जायें जो कि एक साधारण भाषा पढ़े हों और दुनियां की कोई और बात न जानते हों। जो इस प्रकार के विद्यार्थी पैदा किये जाते हैं उसको भी बन्द करना चाहिये। मिडिल पास करने के बाद ज्यादा से ज्यादा विद्यार्थियों को इस बात के लिये मजबूर करना चाहिये कि वे विद्यार्थी किसी न किसी इंडस्ट्रियल स्कूल में या किसी न किसी इंडस्ट्रियल कालेज में जायं और कोई न कोई धन्धा और हुनर सीखें। केवल मामूली साधारण शिक्षा देना और लाखों विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिक और इंटरमीजिएट के तमगे देना और उस के बाद चिल्लाना कि बेकारी बढ रही है, इन दोनों बातों में संगति नहीं है। तो आप इस शिक्षा को बन्द कीजिये तो आपकी बेकारी बन्द होगी। अगर आप इस तरह की शिक्षा को बन्द नहीं करते हैं और यह शिक्षा जारी रखते हैं कि साधारण विद्यार्थी एंट्रेंस, एफ० ए०, बी० ए०, एम० ए० तक पढ़ता चला जाता है तो वह बेकारी को बढ़ाता है। जो शिक्षा दी जाती है वह इसी बात के लिये दी जाती है कि उस के दिल में यह भावना पैदा हो कि वह नौकरी के लिये दरखास्त दे। क्या आप समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार या प्राविंशियल सरकारें करोड़ों आदमियों को नौकरियां दे सकती हैं। यह कदापि नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस पार्लियामेंट को इस बात पर जोर देना चाहिये कि जो शिक्षा

[श्री धुलेकर]

पद्धति इस समय जारी है और जो बेकार की शिक्षा पद्धति जारी है यह शीघ्रातिशीघ्र बन्द की जाय। यह कोई हंसने की बात नहीं है। कुछ लोग हंसते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो मेम्बरान इस तत्व को नहीं समझते हैं और इस तत्व को समझने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं वे हिन्दुस्तान की कोई भलाई नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनको चाहिये कि यूनीवर्सिटी एजूकेशन में और जो सैकिंडरी एजूकेशन है उस में तबदीली करें।

अब इसके बाद जो दूसरी बात मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमको अपनी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी को भी निर्धारित कर देना चाहिये। हमको यह तै करना पड़ेगा कि कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज को हम लार्ज स्केल पर रखेंगे और कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज को हम काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज बनायेंगे, कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज हम छोटी बनायेंगे और कितनी हम बड़ी बनायेंगे। तो जो दूसरी बात मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि पार्लियामेंट को शीघ्र ही इस बात पर निर्णय देना चाहिये कि हमको कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज को लार्ज स्केल रखना चाहिये। और कितनी को स्माल स्केल रखना चाहिये। इसके लिये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जहां तक डिफेंस विभाग का काम है वहां तक तो मैं इस बात को कहूंगा कि फुल इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन होना चाहिय और जितनी चीजों की हमको डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में जरूरत है उनके लिये अगर लार्ज स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की जरूरत है तो हम उनको जरूर रखें और उसमें किसी किस्म की कोताही न करें। लेकिन जो इंडस्ट्रीज कि सिविल पापुलेशन के लिये हैं उनको लार्ज स्केल रखना और फिर इस बात की शिकायत करना कि हमारे मुल्क में बेकारी बढ़ रही है मैं कहता हूं कि यह सख्त गलती की बात है। जो सिविल पापुलेशन है, जो साधारण काम करने वाले लोग ह, उनको क्या अधिकार है कि गरीबों को भूखा मार करके वह हैंड-लूम और खादी का कपडा न पहनें। वह २५ और ३० रुपय गज की साटन और दूसरे प्रकार के अच्छ मशीन के बने हुये कपड़े पहनते हैं और पचास रुपये गज के ऊनी मशीन के बने कपड़ पहनते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार की इंडस्ट्रीज बिल्कुल बन्द कर देनी चाहिये। केवल डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के लिये जो मजबूत कपडा बनाना है उसको मिल में बनाया जाय। लेकिन सिविल पोपुलेशन को कोई अधिकार इस बात का नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह महीन कपड़ा, अच्छा कपड़ा और इस प्रकार का कपड़ा पहने कि जिससे लाखों गरीबों के मुंह से रोटी निकाल ली जाती है, खींच ली जाती और देहातों में लोग जिसकी वजह से मर रहे हैं। इस की रोक थाम होनी चाहिये। इन दो बातों को आपके सामने पेश करके मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि एक तो शिक्षा पद्धति और दूसरे इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की रोक थाम होनी चाहिये और इतना कह कर मैं आपसे क्षमा चाहता हूं।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am afraid I am taking part in a debate where so many other speakers have already spoken. But one thing I cannot resist remarking and it is this, that only two Ministers of our Government (referring to Shri C. D. Deshmukh and Shri Nanda) are here.

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): I am here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That does not matter. There may be as many others as possible. But only two Ministers of our Government are going to interest themselves in this debate. But I beg to submit, Sir.....

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The others have full employment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This is a problem which is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unemployment is the subject. We want to make them also unemployed?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think I would be very unhappy if any of them was unemployed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, what I mean to say is that we require a multi-form approach to this problem and that this problem is not to be discussed only by the Minister of Planning and the Minister of Finance, but also by other Ministers. Two or three other Ministers should also discuss it, the Minister of Health, the Minister of Education and, if we had a Minister whom I would call by the name of the Minister of Social Welfare. We have to bring a multi-pronged attack on this problem if we are to solve it.

Recently, we have been reading very alarming and disquieting thoughts of a gentleman who had to do something with our population problem. I believe, Sir, that with all the resources at our command and with all the land in our country, if our population goes on increasing at this rate, I do not think there is any chance of having full employment in this country either today or in the near future. I also believe, Sir, that unless we solve the population problem—and it is for this purpose I refer to the Minister of Health because the Minister of Health is interested in Family Planning—unless we take up this question of family planning, I do not think that our resources of manpower and other things will be able to catch up with the population that is increasing in this country. I, therefore, say, Sir, that the first point is that there should be an intensive education so far as our family planning is concerned.

Sir, there is another problem. There has been a collapse of some of the very valuable principles of our social structure during recent years. That is why I said that there should be a Minister of Social Welfare also to see to it that some of the very important features of our social system which have endured the stress and strain of ages should abide. I refer, Sir, to the joint family system. I have nothing to say against western culture or western civilisation. I think we have learnt a lot from the West but I must say that the individualistic and selfish and competitive western system has driven us to a kind of situation in which the principle has been:—Each one for himself and the devil for the rest. That is to say, we are living in a social atmosphere where the principles of joint responsibility, joint sharing, joint production and joint distribution have lost all their validity. I say, Sir, that if we want to solve this problem of unemployment, we should see to it that the social values which were prevalent in the joint family system in India persist so that there should not be such a mass of unemployment as we find today.

Sir, I come from a village which is in Pakistan now. I remember that in that village there used to be one member of the family or two members of the family who used to earn and there were other people whose earning capacity was very limited or, I think, almost equal to nothing. Yet the family used to live in moderate comfort and in good circumstances. Therefore, one of the things that the Minister of Social Welfare should take into account is this that some of the old values of our social life should not be lost sight of. They should be revived, they should be promulgated and they should be given effect to.

Then, I come to another point. I think my hon. friend Mr. Dhulekar has expalined and impressed that point and I therefore do not want to dilate very much upon that. I believe, Sir, that it does not require any kind of wisdom to say that our educational system is defective. We all admit it. Of course, the remedy which the hon. Member has suggested on the floor of the House is utopian. I must say, Sir, as Cecil Rhodes said, students who come out of our schools and colleges and universities do not only want certificates and diplomas

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

and degrees but also along with them they want orders of employment. That is to say, our education has become employment-centred of a particular description. We want employment which I can say is of the white collar and tie type. That is the kind of employment which we want at this time. (*Interruption.*) What I mean to say is that we want that kind of education which does not take us away from the land, which does not take us away from the hereditary profession more or less, and those handicrafts which have been the basic principles of our economic system all these years.

From this point of view, I would commend to the notice of this House the scheme which Shri Rajagopalachari promulgated in his State. I know it was criticised very much, but I am glad to find that that scheme has been blessed by some impartial and dispassionate educationists. That kind of scheme should prevail at least at the primary level and also at the secondary level. That is, half the time of the students should be devoted to what are called academic studies and half of the time should be devoted to some kind of craft. That is what should happen.

I think, Sir, already a lot of work is being done to combat this unemployment in this country and I must say that the steps which have been taken by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Planning have found favour even in these quarters where they were not expected to find favour. I find that our Central Government and the States Governments are all active. Our State of the Punjab has submitted a scheme to the Central Government which wants that there should be small-scale and cottage industries, that there should be roads built and, minor irrigation schemes and that there should be all kinds of gaps filled up in our economy and all that. These plans are all there. The effect of these plans is very wholesome on the country. Now, there is not so much of tenseness so far as unemployment is concerned.

But, one thing, I must say in all humility and it is that we are trying to copy western methods of production, western techniques of production wholesale without taking into account the peculiar circumstances of our country. When I look at the West, I see that those countries have abundance of capital. But in some countries man-power is in short supply. In our country there is abundance of man-power but there is shyness of capital or scarcity of capital. I would, therefore, say that so far as our country is concerned, we should see to it that we establish such schemes as could enable us to make greater use of our man-power than anything else.

[SHRIMATI KHONGMEN *in the Chair*]

I think the Minister of Planning and the Minister of Finance and the wise leaders of our country should evolve some kind of schemes by means of which the man-power of our country can be utilised without having recourse to those machines which we are importing now. An American writer has said that there may come a time when it may be very difficult even to repair those machines which are being brought out now and it would be very difficult to maintain them. Therefore, I say our industrial economy should be a blend of the industrial system of the west and our country. I would say that the limits of these two sectors should be very clearly demarcated, so that there is no overlapping, so that there is no undue interference from one sector or competition of one sector with the other. I would, therefore, say, Madam, that the problem of unemployment, which had created such a lot of tension in this country, has been solved to some extent. At least, the tension has been eased and that is due to the fact that our Central Government and State Governments have taken very prompt and speedy action; they have evolved such schemes as are going to promote greater

employment of people. At the same time, I would say that these are short-term schemes and in order to relieve unemployment on a wider basis, we must overhaul our educational system and our industrial system, and try to see that there is more intensive diffusion of knowledge about family planning, so that the increase in our population does not outstrip the increase in our resources. That is all that I want to say.

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali): Mr. Chairman, Madam, there has been a lot of debate about this burning question of unemployment, both inside and outside the House during the last few months. I noted the other day a very lucid exposition of the various aspects of our economy by the hon. Finance Minister, who has given various facts and figures to show that there was nothing very alarming in the situation. We have no statistics to clearly indicate the exact magnitude of unemployment in the various sectors of our economy, but the fact remains that the problem is of such a vast magnitude and is so complicated and complex that no single measure, however far-reaching and drastic, will be able to touch even the fringe of this problem. If this problem has to be tackled, we will require all possible efforts to be made in all directions and then alone some relief may be forthcoming. The majority of our people are engaged in agriculture, but if we leave this agriculture, then we find that the greatest employment that is offered to the people at large is by the private sector, and it is from the point of view of the private sector that I would like to make a few observations on this question of unemployment, giving a few facts and figures. It appears that 42·7 million persons have been estimated to be engaged in non-agricultural operations. Of these, 18·7 millions are in mining, manufacturing and hand trades, and 10·7 millions in commerce, transport and communications. Even when allowance is made for railways and other enterprises owned by Government, it would seem that roughly 28 million people were engaged directly under private sector in mining, manufacturing, banking, insurance, commerce, transport and communications. As against this figure of 28 million, the persons engaged in Government service were 3·6 million in administration and a little over one million in other State enterprises, including railways. These figures are for 1948-49, according to the First Report of the National Income Committee. It can thus be said that of all the non-agricultural employment available in the country, the private sector gives employment to almost 75 to 80 per cent. of these people. One can, therefore, say that while we are discussing the question of relieving unemployment, we have to consider the very vital role that the private sector is playing in the economic life of the country. The Planning Commission has also recognised this importance and the Plan states that the private enterprise, operating in terms of legitimate expectation and efficient use of available resources, has an important part to play in developing the economy. The Government's need for development is so great that it is best for the public sector to develop those industries in which private enterprise is unable or unwilling to put up the resources required and run the risks involved and leaving the rest of the field free for private enterprise. It is, therefore, in the context of this important role, which has been assigned to the private sector, that I would like to make a few observations and draw the attention of the Government to the fact that if proper resources are made available to this sector, it will be a step in the right direction and will go a long way in solving this acute question of unemployment. Before going further, I should like also to read a small extract from the writing of Dr. Arthur F. Burns, who is the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in America. I will only quote a few words from his observations about the American policy of

[Shri G. D. Somani]

employment—and they are equally, I think, applicable to the conditions in India.

> "The greatest contribution the Government can make, especially at a time of reduced employment, is to refrain from placing obstacles in the path of enterprise. Heavy and burdensome taxes, high and inflexible labour costs, restrictions on managerial discretion, excessive restraints and regulations on business financing, threats to currency stability, antagonism toward profit-making—these are the great inhibitors of employment. A Government that avoids these errors will have gone about as far as public authority can safely go in furthering the aims of the Employment Act".

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): Add one more thing—an efficient black market.

Shri G. D. Somani: This is what an American economist has got to say. While I was glad the other day for the assurance of the hon. Finance Minister that Government were willing to give all possible and reasonable assistance to the private sector, according to the resources and according to the public interest, still when he showed a sort of satisfaction with the achievement of the private sector for the five-year period, I am afraid I cannot share his satisfaction. It may be true that the private sector may be able to achieve the target that has been set in the Five Year Plan, but the fact remains that the target itself is far too modest. Given the necessary resources, the private sector is in a position to do much more than what has been laid down in the Plan, and talking in the context of unemployment, I do not see any reason why the Finance Minister should be satisfied to find that the private sector will achieve its target of the Five Year Plan and why he should not consider any proposals which will enable the private sector to do much more than what has been laid down in the Plan. Many suggestions have been made by various organisations, but I was disappointed to find, when the hon. Finance Minister later said, that so far as any further fiscal incentives are concerned, he would rather like to await the findings of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. It is true that the whole matter about the taxation structure is now under a very close review by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, but when we are discussing an urgent problem and when Government are seized of doing something effective and something very urgent to relieve this acute distress prevailing in the country there is no reason why this whole question should be left open for a decision only after the Taxation Enquiry Commission is able to complete its enquiry and submit its recommendations to Government. Urgent problems always require urgent remedies, and while nobody is demanding any relief for the private individuals, if any suggestion is put forward to make resources available through the various industries in order to expand, or in order to make more investments available for any new undertakings, then there is no reason why those suggestions should be kept in cold storage until the findings of the Commission will be made available. Several suggestions, Madam, have been made to the Government, and it is not possible for me nor it is necessary that I should give a list of those suggestions about the concessions and facilities which the private sector has desired only to make more investments available in the economic reconstruction of the country, so that, on the one hand, we will be able to minimize the acuteness of the unemployment situation and, on the other hand, the country will also benefit in various other ways. One of the suggestions was that if today every industrial unit which is functioning in the country is allowed to set apart a portion of its profits for investment, either in its

expansion or investment in any new industrial undertaking, then such portion of its profits should be exempted from income-tax. The managing agents should not be entitled to any commission on those profits nor labour should be allowed to have any bonus or any other relief from that amount. This means that every section of society, including Government, is making some sacrifice in the initial period, and I can assure the Government if any such measure is taken, it will very much accelerate the pace of development of various industries. We have got many big industrial concerns operating in the country and if they are able to earmark certain portions of their profits to be exclusively used either for expansion of their capacity or for investment in new industrial undertakings, then certainly the present slow pace at which industries are developing in the country will be changed, and we will see several big schemes coming into operation in the very near future. In this way, there may be various other suggestions. It is not necessary here to go into complete details.

Only one other instance I want to give and it is about the question of power companies. These companies are at present operating under the Electricity Act, 1948, and the maximum return allowed to them has been fixed at 5 per cent. which is absolutely unreasonable in the context of the present circumstances. I think Government have themselves realized the need of doing something to raise this return to the power companies but, somehow or other, it has not been possible for them to bring about the necessary amendment in this Bill. There is no reason why, when the necessity has been realized and when the various electrical undertakings have got their plans for expansion but which they cannot undertake simply because of this restricted return, the Government should not do something immediately to give them the necessary incentive to expand the power resources of the country. There are various suggestions, and I submit they should be examined by the Government in a dispassionate way and wherever necessary these measures need not wait for the usual Government scrutiny and the findings of the Commission. Whenever there is anything urgent to be done and whenever they are convinced that something really good can come out of any suggestion, it is time that the implications of those suggestions should be gone into and prompt action should be taken.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): This debate on unemployment has gone on for so many days and so many aspects of the problem have been touched upon by Members that it is difficult to avoid traversing ground covered already here and there. But, Madam, although the debate that has gone on inside the House has not helped in coming to definite conclusions about the steps we are going to take to solve the problem, it has served one great purpose in that it has succeeded in focussing the attention of the country on the magnitude of and the insidious nature of this problem. Almost throughout the length and breadth of the country, thinking men have debated this problem. In Universities, in the Press and on the platform, the evils and the causes of this problem have been discussed, and I think if a high-power body like the Planning Commission generalizes and examines the remedies that have been suggested, and sets itself to remove the difficulties that we are encountering in the way of solving this problem, that in itself will be a great march towards solving this problem: because I feel that one great handicap under which we suffer is that there is no comprehensive picture before the Planning Commission or the Government as far as this problem is concerned. Our Prime Minister has an ideological approach towards all questions. The hon. Minister of Finance has a factual approach, and in between the two, the Planning Minister tries to plan out things. For instance, Madam, the other day, the Finance Minister,

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quoting figures extensively, said that there was no cause for alarm, that prices were tending to come down and get stabilized, that foreign exchange position was good, that production in respect of the main industries was on the increase. He referred particularly to cotton textiles, cement and jute, and said there was no cause for alarm, and according to him, the central problem was one of stimulating economic activity, increasing the tempo of investment. That was the central problem according to him, and he met this problem by saying that the Plan envisages an expenditure of nearly Rs. 700 crores both in the private and public sectors in the coming two years. I think it is nearly Rs. 700 crores—between 650 and 700 crores. He said that with this additional investment in the coming two years it would be easy to mitigate the evils of this problem considerably.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I said 600 crores a year for the next two years in the public sector.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I thought you said 600 crores for the next two years as a whole. Am I not correct?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: What I said is correct: 600 crores a year for the next two years in the public sector.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Madam, this, according to the Finance Minister, is the remedy, the immediate remedy, at any rate, for solving this problem now. But we see the spectacle before us of people starving, of families being broken up, of starvation and misery stalking the land. In the part of the country from which I come, we see the entire fabric of the community of handloom weavers broken into pieces. They have been reduced to beggars, and it is within the knowledge of this House that the Madras Corporation has opened gruel centres to keep the body and soul of these unfortunates as long as possible. It is this aspect of the question that puzzles most thinking people. How do we reconcile the apparently satisfactory economic position in the country with the actual plight that has overtaken the country? It is clear that we have to go deeper into the problem than merely content ourselves with an examination of the statistical data regarding economics. I do not here say that the Finance Minister has gone wrong in his diagnosis of the problem, but I feel that no comprehensive approach to the problem has been made so far. And with regard to the expansion of the Plan itself the Finance Minister has not indicated the employment potential that this expansion would create. He has not told us the extent of underemployment and unemployment in the country. He has simply referred to the appointment of several committees for both the rural and urban surveys of employment. A committee has been set up to survey unemployment in Travancore-Cochin and another in Calcutta. There is the sample survey organisation. But all these figures have to be collated, sifted and analysed. We have to have a rough idea of the extent of the problem. Without satisfactory data, it is dangerous to hazard solutions or suggest remedies. But one redeeming feature according to me in the country today is the existence of vast potentialities for employment—employment not necessarily as an outcome of detailed planning of the Government but to meet the immediate plight of vast numbers of people throughout the country.

I shall try to deal with one aspect of the problem here and that is the plight of the villages. India with its vast hinterland and with its multitude of villages has an infinite scope for development. Anybody who has seen the villages will realise that they are only glorified slums. We have to provide schools, roads and protected water-supply to most of these villages. Even where there are schools, they are not properly housed. So, even if we

launch on a grand scheme of providing the villages with schools, hospitals and roads, we shall have probably employment and work for another fifty years and if we seriously think of urbanising the villages by giving them ordinary amenities that a citizen of this twentieth century should enjoy, then the scope is really infinite. I lay emphasis on this aspect, because all our attention has been devoted to cities and towns and all our policies derive their sanction from an examination of the conditions in the cities. In this connection I would earnestly suggest to the members of the Cabinet that they should visit villages in the course of their tours. They should not fly from cities to cities. Every month in the course of their tour they should see at least half a dozen villages and see the condition of the villages for themselves, so that they may have an idea of the conditions in the cross-section of the country. This will help them in framing policies and will give them a picture of real India.

Madam, hon. Members have dwelt on the need for changing the educational system. Shri D. C. Sharma referred to the educational scheme in Madras. That probably will bring us into a controversy, but it is realised on all hands that the present educational system has to be changed thoroughly. That at best is only a long term problem. Even so, it is necessary to make a beginning, so that at least the graduates and other students that go out of the portals of our schools and colleges have a change of outlook and fit themselves into the fabric of the life of the country.

The hon. Member who preceded me has dwelt on the need for giving incentives to the private sector. He has said that the assumptions made by the Finance Minister that the private sector will play its part in the Five Year Plan cannot become true in the conditions in which the private sector finds itself today. He appealed to Government for more concessions and for sacrifices on the part of labour and Government, but he forgot to mention about sacrifices on the part of the investors themselves. That brings me to the question of sacrifices all round. To me, the most important thing necessary at the present juncture is to create an atmosphere of crisis, a sense of urgency throughout the country, and towards this end everybody has to tighten his belt—from the Prime Minister downwards. We have to cut down our expenditure; avoid waste and undergo sacrifices wherever possible and in whatever manner possible. Unless this is done, unless a supreme endeavour is made to face this problem by the united effort of all the people of the country, we will have to reconcile ourselves to a long period of suffering and useless debate.

Finally, I appeal to the Government to bend their energies to having a comprehensive approach to the problem, and this House will be only too ready to give its approval to whatever measures they may bring forward as a result of deep scrutiny and examination of the evils that are to be removed. With regard to the financial position of the country at present, one hon. Member sounded a note of warning that our export trade was dwindling and we are having an adverse balance of trade position temporarily. I do not know how this is going to be overcome and how the investment envisaged by the Finance Minister is going to be realised and is going to offset all these negative forces. Then again, complaints were made about a spate of social legislation that is enacted in the country that is going to throttle the private industry. Basically the difficulty is that in an undeveloped economy we have to go ahead on all fronts. We have to increase production; we have to undertake social legislation; we have to progress in all directions. So, inevitably there is conflict: inevitably one front progresses at the expense of the other. The function of the Planning Commission as well as of

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this House is to see that there is a balance between the social legislation that we undertake, the production that we are launching upon and the employment that we provide to the country. So, having these objects in view, we will go forward to meet this problem and the protracted debates we have had on this subject will not have been in vain then.

5 P.M.

Shri S. C. Mishra (Monghyr—North-East): We have been told that a Member who catches the Chair's eye is called. If there is any change in this practice, we would like to be told about it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will get a chance. I will call the next speaker. Mr. Ajit Singh.

श्री अजीत सिंह (कपूरथला—भटिंडा—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : मैडम चेयरमैन, अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में कई दिनों से हम मुख्तलिफ दोस्तों की स्पीचें सुनते आ रहे हैं। मुझे यह कहना है कि गवर्नमेंट ने काफी कुछ अनएम्प्लायमेंट को खत्म करने के लिये किया है, मसलन् एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज बनाये गये, फाइव ईयर प्लान चालू किया गया, इसी तरह कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट भी बनाये गये। यह चीजें बनाने से या चालू करने से उतना अनएम्प्लायमेंट खत्म नहीं हुआ जितने की हम लोगों के दिल में इच्छा थी। आजकल भी लोग जो कि पढ़े हुए हैं एम० ए० तक पढ़े हुये हैं, वह सालहा साल घूमते फिरते हैं और उनको कोई जगह नहीं मिलती, कोई आसानी नहीं मिल पाती, जहां कहीं वह जाते हैं वहां "नो वेकेन्सी" का पट्टा लगा हुआ मिलता है। तो इस तरीके से जो एजूकेटेड तबका है, पढ़े लिखे आदमी हैं, उन में बहुत ज्यादा डीमारलाइजेशन आ चुका है और वह यह समझने लग गये हैं कि गवर्नमेंट इतनी काबिल नहीं है कि वह अपने मुल्क के वासियों को कोई अच्छी नौकरी, कोई अच्छा काम दे सके, जिससे कि वह अपना रोजगार चला सकें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमने काम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट के लिये जितना पैसा रखा है वह बहुत कम है। इस पर अगर पैसा ज्यादा खर्च किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस से मुल्क की तरक्की भी होगी और दूसरे जो लोग बेकार हैं, उन लोगों को ज्यादा काम भी मिल जायगा।

तीसरी बात यह है कि आज से कई साल पहले जब कि हमारी हुकूमत नहीं थी, उस वक्त यह स्लोगन उठा था, यही हमारे दोस्त कहा करते थे कि जब हम आजाद होंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान में हर चीज को नैशनैलाइज किया जायगा, हर चीज को नैशनैलिज्म का जामा पहनाया जायेगा। मगर आज तक इनका वह स्लोगन स्लोगन ही रह गया है। अभी तक इस तरफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो लोग फैक्टरी के मालिक थे, मिल ओनर्स थे, उनको उस वक्त यह मालूम हो गया था कि जब यह कांग्रेस हुकूमत गद्दी पर आवेगी तो यह हमारी फैक्टरियां नैशनलाइज करके खत्म कर देगी इसलिये इन्होंने अपने काम को बन्द कर दिया और वहां के हजारों और लाखों मजदूरों को काम छोड़ना पड़ा जो दर बदर भीख मांगते फिर रहे हैं। इस तरह की गवर्नमेंट की जो यह दोरंगी पालिसी है इस से मुल्क को बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। जो मिलओनर्स हैं उन्होंने अपना काफी पैसा यहां से दूसरे मुमालिक में भी ले जाने की कोशिश की है और इस तरीके से मुल्क को और नुकसान

हुआ है । इस तरह की यह चीज काफी मुल्क के सामने रही है कि नैशनेलाइजेशन हो जायेगा, फैक्टरीज जो हैं वह नैशनैलाइज की जावेंगी, ट्रांसपोर्ट नैशनैलाइज किया जायगा, जमीन को नैशनैलाइज किया जायगा, तो आज क्या वह है कि इसमें इतनी कावट की जा रही है । इसी वजह से हमें यह कहने पर मजबूर होना पडता है कि यह हुकूमत भी अमीरों की हुकूमत है और हिन्दुस्तान के सब आदमियों की हुकूमत नहीं है ।

हमने अपने फाइव ईयर प्लान को चलाने के लिये बाहर के मुमालिक से पैसा लिया । अगर हम जरा तवज्जह देते और मुल्क के अन्दर ही पैसा पाने की कोशिश करते तो पैसा इकट्ठा होने के हमारे मुल्क में और भी सोर्सेज हैं । मसलन्, आजकल हम राजप्रमुख और जो पुराने राजा महाराजा हैं जिन्होंने काफी देर तक इस मुल्क को लूटा है, और जिनको हम यहां से अब भी पैसा देते हैं और वह अपनी पोलीटिकल पार्टीज में हिस्सा ले रहे हैं, अगर हम उन लोगों के प्रीवी पर्सेज को बन्द कर देते हैं तो इस से हमें पांच क ोड रुपये की बचत हर साल हो जाती है जिसको कि हम फिर कम्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट और फाइव ईयर प्लान में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं ।

अब रहा एजूकेशन स्टम के बारे । इस के लिये जो दोस्त बो न से मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा एजूकेशन सिस्टम अच्छा नहीं है । हमें ऐकैडैमिक साइड के नहीं, बल्कि टैक्नीशियन्स, डाक्टर्स और साइंटिस्ट्स को पैदा करना चाहिये । हमें इसी तरह के आदमियों को स्कूलों और यूनीवर्सिटयों से निकालना चाहिये, ताकि जैसे हम बाहर के मुल्कों के लोगों को काम पर रखते हैं और बहुत ज्यादा तनख्वाह पर रखते हैं, तो वह तनख्वाह बच जायेगी और यहां अपने मुल्क के सीखे हुये अच्छे टैक्नीशियन्स और साइंटिस्ट्स और डाक्टर्स काम कर सकेंगे । इस तरह से पैसा भी काफी बच सकता है और वह अनएम्प्लायमेंट को खत्म करने में काफी मदद भी दे सकता है ।

मैं अब ज्यादा जो कहना चाहता हूं वह है फील्ड लेबरर्स के बारे में, जो कि काश्तकारी मजदूर हैं, उन के बारे में । मेरे कई दोस्त यहां ऐसे भी हैं जो कि इस बात को सुन कर नाराज हो जायेंगे । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैकैनाइजेशन स्कीम जो चल रही है, जो ट्रैक्टर्स और बुलडाजर्स वगैरह से जमीन को काश्त किया जाता है यह इस तरह से तो ठीक है कि वक्त बचता है और काफी लेबर बचता है, मगर इसमें नुकसान यह है कि हमारी अनएम्प्लायमेंट दिन ब दिन ज्यादा हो रही है । हमारे ही एक इलाके में जहां पर कि बीस बीस और चालीस चालीस आदमी एक जमींदार के फार्म में काम करते थे, आज उस जमींदार ने ट्रैक्टर ले लिया और अपने आप ही खुद ही उसको काश्त करके सब खेत को ठीक कर दिया है । इस तरह बीस तीस आदमियों का रोजगार खत्म हो गया और वह मजबूर हो गये, भीख मांगने के लिये, चोरी करने के लिये, और डाका डालने के लिये । इस तरह से मुल्क में बदअमनी भी ज्यादा शुरू हो गई है ।

तो अब मैं और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहता । दोबारा फिर मैं इसी पर जोर देता हूं कि यह गवर्नमेंट की दोरंगी पालिसी ठीक नहीं है, एक तरफ तो यह कहना कि नैशनैलाइजेशन होना चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ करना कुछ नहीं, यह दो बेड़ी में पैर रखने वाला कोई भी दरिया पार नहीं कर सकता । एक ही पालिसी होनी चाहिये और वह डैफिनिट पालिसी होनी चाहिये । इतना ही कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूं ।

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): Madam, the other day my colleague the Finance Minister gave the House a comprehensive survey of the problem of unemployment in the country. At this juncture, therefore, all that remains for me is to indicate the steps that are being taken, or are under contemplation, to deal with this problem. Incidentally, Madam, I may try to clarify a few points and ideas in relation to this problem.

In this House there has been a prolonged discussion on this question. Some hon. Members have said that unemployment is our most important problem. I think there is no exaggeration in that. It is our foremost problem. The biggest task before us in this country is to find gainful, useful, productive work opportunities for employment for our large and increasing working force.

Madam, I believe that when we have solved this problem we will have in the process dealt with most of our other economic difficulties. We will have increased production, we will have increased incomes, and we will have gone far in the direction of reducing economic inequalities, in the direction of more equitable distribution. It is an important problem, at the same time a difficult problem.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt. —South): Pay higher wages. Where would be the difficulty?

Shri Nanda: I will deal with all that.

But I do not believe it is an insoluable problem. It is not inevitable that this country should for many years have a vast under-employment problem. It is not inevitable that we should have on our hands for many years large numbers of unemployed in this country. We have fortunately an adequate base of physical resources. We have not utilised all of them. It is not a question of finance alone there, and I believe today it is not a question of finance at all. There come in the way certain difficulties regarding organisation. We require a suitable economic and social organisation and also an equally suitable administrative set-up in order to harness fully our man-power, in order to create a suitable climate for that purpose. We are doing that. We have commenced that process. But we may have to go farther still in that direction.

But in that context I might recall this fact that this problem of unemployment is not a problem of today in this country. This is a symptom of the arrested economic growth of this country over a very long period, a long period of stagnation and neglect. And it is not possible to eradicate the consequences of a long period of neglect and stagnation in a year or two years or three years. It will take some time.

At the same time I am quite aware of the fact that there is an awakening in the country, that people are not prepared to wait indefinitely. And rightly so. Therefore we have to proceed with a sense of urgency, compelling urgency. We have to compress in a short space of time a quantum of development which might in the ordinary course have covered decades. Madam, this therefore is our problem, accelerating development as muh as possible. And we have started in that direction too. But I may also state here, in this connection, as an hon. Member a little while ago said, that no single remedy is to be depended upon. No cut and dried solution of the problem is available to us. It is a unique problem in certain ways. We have to develop our own solutions, and we have to avail ourselves of all the remedies that are possible and to approach the problem from every possible direction.

In this connection I may just express one sentiment. We would not be, we are not going to be circumscribed or limited by any attachment to a dogma or any prejudice of any kind regarding the process of our economic development. We have realised that to the unemployed in the

country the community has a very clear responsibility. It is suggested to us that we may give doles to the unemployed. I do not think, Madam, that is a solution which is either practicable or desirable. We have, indeed, to make the solution of the unemployment problem the pivot of our plan. But we have to approach it in a different way.

As things stand now, I have in mind three aspects of this problem, i.e. how we are going to discharge our responsibility to the people. I am going to indicate those three lines. First, we encounter this problem of unemployment in its emergency aspect, in the rural and urban areas. Calamities arise and, in urban areas, threats of unemployment occur because of fluctuations of markets. We deal with these occasions as the situations demand. Very recently when the textile industry was threatened with a crisis we took action promptly and thereby prevented thousands of families of textile workers in various parts of the country from facing distress.

At the other end there is the long-term problem of economic development. This is the real solution and the real answer to all these questions. The real answer is: raise the level of development, utilise more fully the resources of the country, increase production and productivity. These, Madam, are the ways. We have to make bigger plans, more of everything, more of industrialisation (much more), of transport, services; and at the same time not less of irrigation and power, but more of irrigation and power, and agricultural development too. That is the solution.

In between we are now facing an intermediate stage of the problem. I may call it the short-term aspect. We have had to deal with a certain accentuation in the problem of unemployment in the country in recent months. I may indicate one or two factors in this situation. There is the question of transition from one economic climate to another. There is also—an equally important factor —the question of the time-lag in the implementation of our Plan. We had intended to produce certain economic results in the course of five years through this Plan. As we made a start; we knew it was not going to be in proportion to the whole period of the Plan. We had to make a beginning on a more modest scale. We had visualised that the investment and consequently the rate of development will be stepped up progressively during the later years of the Plan itself. It was known that the earlier stages will be one of preparation and of relatively slower progress in concrete terms. The first year was, practically, a period of *status quo*. The House knows that the Plan was adopted by the House only towards the end of the last year. There were difficulties. The administrative set-up in the several States was not geared up to a rate of performance called for by the Plan. Also, there is the other fact. When we prepare schemes, between the time of the formulation and the time when execution starts, a certain period of time elapses. In the first year, we did only about one-eighth. I am talking in rough terms. In the second year, we did one-sixth, taking the five years as a whole. In the current year, we are doing just the proportion: 20 per cent. or one-fifth. Now, what remains for the next two years is a little more than one half. That is taking only the Plan as it stood. But, we have revised the Plan, we are in the process of revising the Plan, so that there is going to be more than that. I hope, Madam, that as we go along, as the Plan fructifies, as the tempo increases, as it is bound to, we will see that our difficulties diminish. That itself will be, to a substantial extent, a solution of the problem which we are discussing.

I come to the other fact, transition, the change from a sellers' market to a buyers' market, a downward trend in prices. This is not unwelcome. But, for the time being, it creates difficulties; it creates problems. So, for this short term aspect, something has to be done. I may add at this

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stage that this transition has also been accentuated in other ways. During the course of some years, our urbanisation has been progressing fast and the number of educated persons is also increasing very fast, fast relatively to earlier years. I have got figures and I may come to that a little later. These things also have made matters a little worse. The question is, what are we going to do about it. We, in the Planning Commission, in consultation with the Ministries and States, have been trying to find out precisely what can be done. I have here with me now something which I should try to express in precise terms just in the form of a statement and I will place it before the House as to what is being done.

The problem before us is three-fold: first to expedite the implementation of the development schemes which are already a part of the Plan, second, to undertake suitable revision and adjustments so as to strengthen and supplement the existing Plan at various points and enhance its total effect upon the economy; and third, to propose new programmes for increasing employment, specially in urban areas and of educated persons. To the first aspect, I have already referred. The question of revision of the Plan was considered with the Chief Ministers of all States at the last meeting of the National Development Council. It was agreed that the Plan should be expanded to the extent of about Rs. 150 to 175 crores. The consideration of proposals affecting the Central Ministries has now reached an advanced stage and perhaps I can mention one or two of the main proposals.

As the House is aware, when the Plan was drawn up, provision for the rehabilitation of displaced persons was made, in the main, for the first three years. The problem has been reviewed recently and while some of the details will need further scrutiny, it is likely that an amount of the order of Rs. 45 crores will be made available during the next two years for rehabilitation over and above the balance of Rs. 6 crores in the existing Plan. One aspect to which it is hoped to devote special attention is the development of refugee townships, a number of which have become centres of chronic unemployment.

Apart from providing for the rehabilitation of displaced persons, as part of the revision of the Plan, a new road programme has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. The object of this programme is to take up certain roads which are not already included in the existing programmes of the Centre or the States, but are important for development. The details of the programme are being worked out. A number of other schemes at the Centre are also being approved at a cost of about Rs. 15 crores, so that the total addition to the plans of the Central Ministries will be of the order of about Rs. 70 crores. I am not giving details; but I am just indicating the kind of things that this covers: office and residential accommodation, some provision for health, ports, Survey of India Natural Research Development Corporation, additional provision for agricultural education, etc.

I have now mentioned the more important additions at the Centre. In the States, we have given special consideration to a problem which has existed for a long period, namely, that of chronic scarcity areas in which there is much suffering due to low purchasing power. Some of these areas are also covered in the Plan. But there are others in which, from time to time, when scarcity conditions obtain, it is still necessary to start works, mostly repair of tanks and roads, so as to afford temporary relief and employment. We felt that there was need in these areas for a programme of permanent improvements so that the local purchasing power should expand and these areas should develop a greater capacity to support future improvement programmes. A special programme costing about Rs. 40 crores has been recently sanctioned and the Central Government has agreed to grant loans extending to 30 years, which

will be interest-free for the first five years. Since a few of the schemes which have been included already find a place in the existing plans of the State Governments concerned, the additional expenditure involved is of the order of about Rs. 35 crores. The programme extends to 12 States: Assam, Bihar, Bombay, UP, West Bengal, Andhra, Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Ajmer. I have got figures for each State; but I would not like to take the time of the House in giving details of the amount allocated to each State under this head.

In August last, the State Governments were asked to consider additional schemes for plans relating to small scale and cottage industries, vocational and technical training, establishment of additional thermal capacity, road development and development of road transport services. The proposals received from the States are now under separate consideration in consultation with the States concerned.

I should now like to pass on to a group of proposals which will, no doubt, strengthen the Plan but are designed specially from the point of view of creating conditions for increasing employment. As I have said, every single project undertaken in the public or private sector has its impact on employment and one cannot view the problem of unemployment apart from the entire net work of activities taking place in the economy as a whole.

Nevertheless, I feel there is room for additional programmes along certain lines. The first place in these programmes must be given to measures for assisting and encouraging small industries. The setting up of organisations like the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Handloom and the Handicrafts Board and various other measures are important developments recently in this direction. At the Centre, under the Plan, a sum of Rs. 15 crores was provided for a programme of cottage and small scale industries, a provision of which greater use must be made than has been hitherto possible. It is now proposed to set apart a further sum of Rs. 5 crores for assistance to the States in setting up State Financial Corporations and for providing assistance to small-scale and cottage industries in other ways. In a number of small towns and townships if sufficient power could be made available, greater employment could be created. With this end in view, a sum of Rs. 2½ crores has been set apart for the installation of thermal power sets.

As the implementation of the Plan proceeds, the role of transport in fulfilling various targets, industrial as well as agricultural, is becoming increasingly clear. It is obvious that there must be considerable and early expansion of road transport services so as to supplement the railways. This is a complex subject and raises questions of taxation and licensing policies which are now being examined by a special working group. Lack of financial resources is perhaps not the most important single factor in the development of road transport services, but to the extent this is a handicap, we are willing to make provision for assistance by way of loans if suitable schemes are recommended by State Governments, especially for the transport of goods.

Housing programmes are another line of activity which could stimulate employment. There is already a large industrial housing programme under the Plan, and I hope State Governments and other authorities will take fuller advantage of the assistance which the Central Government has offered to make available for the construction of houses for industrial workers. As a supplement to this programme, we are prepared to give assistance through loans to State Governments for urban housing schemes for low-income municipal and Government employees and for co-operative housing schemes in urban areas.

We may be confident that with the fuller implementation of the Plan, the

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problem of unemployment will diminish in size. After all, the first Plan can only be viewed as a prelude to a second and a larger Plan with greater emphasis on industrialisation and creation of new employment opportunities. Nevertheless, there appears to be need for some way of giving work to those who happen to be unemployed who are prepared to undertake any task given to them. It was for meeting an obligation of this kind that the Planning Commission asked the States to take up proposals for work and training camps. Some States have welcomed the proposal in principle, but definite schemes have not yet been worked out. We envisage that in many sizeable projects for road construction, irrigation and power and in other fields, it should be possible to establish work camps where anyone needing work could go. We also envisage that for unemployed persons who are educated or have a degree of skill, there should be special training and re-orientation programmes. Some of these programmes could be organised in existing technical and vocational training institutions. With the co-operation of industry, arrangements might also be made for imparting practical training through suitable apprenticeship schemes. In various public enterprises too, it should be possible to make similar arrangements. The Central Government would be quite prepared, on its part, to give financial assistance in carrying out apprenticeship or other training programmes which are associated with expected employment opportunities, whether in industry or in public enterprises or in enabling groups of individuals to set up small businesses of their own.

The problem of educated unemployment which confronts us today is, in a way, a legacy of the system of education which has come down from the past years. The Secondary Education Commission which has recently reported has made important recommendations for the future, and I hope it will be possible to make some provision for assisting States in implementing the recommendations which may have the effect of reducing the measure of unemployment in future.

I have given the House.....

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West): A very clear view of the whole situation.

Shri Nanda:.....at least a partial view. It may not be the total view. It is a clear view, of course.

Now, I would like, subject to the available time, to deal with a few issues which have arisen in the course of these discussions here. It has become almost a matter of serious controversy whether we should have cottage industries or large-scale industries. We have, as hon. Members might have seen, made provision in the Plan originally, and now extended it, to assist small scale industries and cottage industries. Personally, I do not think that there is any kind of conflict between the two.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): There is.

Shri Nanda: I will explain what I mean. There is a great deal of confusion, of course, regarding the policy and the intentions of the Government in this respect. These intentions and the policy have been enunciated in the Plan and have received the approval of this House. That policy and that programme stand. There has been some delay in implementation. It takes time to develop suitable organisations for the purpose. It is wrong to consider as if we are dealing with two hostile developments and as if we have to choose between the one or the other. There is no such conflict. Those who want one to the exclusion of the other are no good friends of the unemployed. We have a two-fold objective: to raise the standard of living by larger production, and also to achieve the maximum attainable level of employment. We succeed in our economic objective in the measure in which we

are able to reconcile and balance the two considerations. And it is not as if there is no meeting ground between the two. Our cottage industries have to be developed to a high level of technique. Fortunately, the progress of science makes it more and more feasible. I may refer to schemes for rural electrification. There is room for both types of industrial development if an integrated programme is worked out and co-ordination is achieved in handling the problems. The common production programme which the Five Year Plan has offered as the solution of the problem is really intended to secure a synthesis, a kind of harmonious blend, which one hon. Member had asked for. I think it was the hon. Member, Mr. Somani. In considering the question we have to keep in mind that at present a very large contribution is being made to the income and production of the country by small enterprises and cottage industry and a little improvement in technique is going to make a big difference.

I am now referring to a delicate aspect. It may be that the products of cottage industries and small scale industry will not still be quite as cheap as those of large scale plants, but cheapness is not everything. The difference of a pice in the rupee may drive out the costlier articles but we have to keep in view the social costs and the other larger social considerations. And one consideration which I have in mind is that we are in favour of a decentralised economy. And we want to preserve the economic strength and the integrity of the villages. As far a head as I can see there is going to be a large and increasing place in our economy for small enterprises and cottage industries. There is an annual increase in the population. There is also the necessity of rationalisation in agriculture. It will mean more and more to be absorbed in industries and services. They cannot all be provided for in large scale industry, because of the capital requirements and the time factor. Therefore, the co-existence of higher and lower techniques in the same field of production is an inevitable feature of our economy. If we want a harmonious and peaceful development, this is our major task. We have to find a remedy for this. One remedy does not meet our needs, if a cess, *e.g.* does not succeed fully, something else will have to be done, but we have to achieve this objective.

I have taken a little more time, than I should have but I thought, that since this matter was exercising the minds of hon. Members in this House, I should make the position clear, both for the Planning Commission as well as for the Government. As a matter of fact, there was nothing really from any quarter of Government, which need have caused apprehensions. It may be that the intention has not been properly understood.....

Shri K. P. Tripathi: There was a statement by Shri T. T. Krishnamchari that the less efficient shall not be subsidised by the more efficient sector of our industry. In view of what you have stated, do you visualise that there will be a perpetual subsidy to the cottage industries, from the more efficient industries?

Shri Nanda: I never said perpetual. There may be a long period.....

Shri K. K. Basu: At least for ages.

Shri Dhulekar: What has been done for the cottage industries? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Hon. Members may be a little more patient, and hear the hon. Minister instead of interrupting him like this.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: What is this 40 per cent. cess and all that? This is all forgotten.

Shri Nanda: I acknowledge the fact that our ideas and intentions have not been very vigorously implemented

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during this period, and I also explained the reasons for the same. New organisations are being created for this purpose, and I believe that in the course of this year, much more progress than in the earlier years is going to be made. I might, on some other occasion, give details of what is now being done, and is under consideration.

The question of education also has been stressed by hon. Members. There was some misapprehension about the ideas of the Planning Commission in this matter. Are we aiming at bringing down the educational opportunities for the people? Do we want to diminish the existing opportunities? Surely, no. We have not got too much of education in this country, and every one must have some education. What we had in view was that compared to the opportunities for various sections in our country, if education of a certain type was found to be excessive, it will not find comparable openings. I have got some figures in this connection. There has been an increase in the number of matriculates by about 25 per cent. and in the number of graduates by about 75 per cent., compared to 1947-48. But in the course of this period, our total economy has not developed on that scale. There has been a disproportionate increase of certain types of educational product. So, we will have to diversify our education and correlate it with our needs, so as to remove the maladjustments.

There is one point which some hon. Members on the opposite side have stressed very emphatically. They have expressed surprise, that though the Plan is in the course of its implementation in the third year, unemployment has been aggravated, instead of going down. The question was raised whether there was something wrong with the Plan. If in the course of experience, we find that certain defects which had not been thought of before have been uncovered, as a result of experience we would most willingly and readily try to make improvements, and set them right. But I would like to submit that the approach of the Plan was the correct approach in the circumstances in which it was framed. It is largely valid even now. But the Plan was intended as a flexible instrument. So if there is any change in the conditions, and if any need for modification arises, then, certainly, changes are going to be made. So far as the original approach was concerned, it was well-known that in the rural areas, there were inadequate work opportunities, and there was large scale under-employment. We also knew at the commencement of the Plan that we had a heavy deficit in respect of raw materials and food. The Planning Commission took the view that the highest priority in the matter of development in the country should be towards making up this deficiency. In a country with about 70 per cent. of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits, that will be the only sensible course. No progress could be possible on any other basis. I am very clear in my mind that unemployment would have been further accentuated and aggravated, if those things had not been done, which have been done during the Plan period up till now, and we would have been very much worse off. There was unutilised capacity in our major industries, because of insufficiency of raw materials, and if we go on creating new manufacturing capacity, the problem becomes worse. Before we do that, our first concern is to ensure that the existing plants secure their raw materials.

There is one other point, in this connection. It is the purchasing power of the masses in the rural areas, which alone can provide a true and stable foundation for any kind of industrial expansion. Who is going to purchase the goods? This, however, does not mean that development in other spheres is neglected.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Is the hon. Minister addressing the Chair or hon. Members on this side?

Shri Nanda: I am addressing the Chair, but for the benefit of the Members here.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): Needless interruption.

Shri Nanda: I would not like to take any more time. I was only explaining.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): We want to hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Nanda: I was only explaining the approach of the Plan, how it was conceived, and with what objectives, and I stated that they were right and proper objectives. I was also explaining that in doing that, other aspects had not been neglected. Provision for transport, and other requirements for industry was made. May be, according to some hon. Members, that was not sufficient. It may be that because of the change in the conditions we have had now, we will be in a position to do much more in those directions too. But whatever has been done was absolutely necessary. As I indicated before, our stress or emphasis on agricultural development, irrigation and power is going to increase, even later on.

When the hon. Member Shri G. D. Somani brought up a distinction between the private sector and the public sector, I wish he had kept in mind what my hon. colleague the Finance Minister had said in that connection. Really, there is no such conflict at all. After all, what is the public sector doing? Whom is it going to benefit, in agriculture, irrigation, power and so on? That is all for the private sector. All the expenditure that is being incurred in the public sector is to help the private sector, unless the idea of the hon. Member is that private sector means only a few large scale industries. That is not our idea.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: *Baniyas.*

Shri Nanda: I am conscious of the fact that I have taken much more time than I had intended to, and so I would close my remarks by saying that I am at one with those hon. Members who think that no amount of sacrifice on the part of the community will be too much for securing progressive diminution in unemployment, and for creating more employment facilities and opportunities.

Of course, that sacrifice will have to be borne equitably, more by those who can shoulder those burdens. And it is not only a question of sacrifices. It is a question of creating new agencies and instruments—more panchayats, more co-operative societies and a better and more well-knit organisation in the villages. Here I may add that it is not the Government alone which can solve this problem. The people everywhere have to play a very large and increasing part, because after all, what it amounts to is that we must have more work, more production and more development. And there it is not the schemes of the Government alone which matter, but it is the contribution of the people, their awareness of the needs of the situation and their preparedness to do their best. Madam, I have done.

Several Hon. Members *rose* —

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): On a point of information. May I know whether you will end this debate at 6 O'clock or you will continue this? There is the second Resolution.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: We shall continue.

Some Hon. Members: We shall continue.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Pandit S. C. Mishra *rose.*—

Shri K. P. Tripathi *rose* —

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let us have your ruling. Or let us take a vote on the matter so that we will know exactly.

Mr. Chairman: It will continue till half past six.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let us know whether this discussion is to be continued or not. Let us have a record—I do not mind it—so that we can know.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Pandit S. C. Mishra: This may be continued till 6.30.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I will take the sense of the House. Is it the sense of the House that we close the debate.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: No, no. It may be continued.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : इस प्रस्ताव पर बहुत बहस हो चुकी है, अब तो अनम्इपलाय मेंट और बेकारी का सामना करने के लिए कोई काम करना चाहिय ।

Mr. Chairman: In that case, somebody will have to move for closure.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I beg to move:

"That the question be now put."

Just as the unemployment problem, this Resolution should also end. We cannot go on indefinitely.

Shri S. S. More: The sense is in favour of closure.

Shri Joachim Alva: That can be put to vote.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Some of the States had no opportunity.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the sense of the House that we close the debate?

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let us have a vote.

Mr. Chairman: Then I will call upon the next speaker. The hon. Member, Mr. Alva.

Shri Joachim Alva: Madam Chairman, I am very grateful to you for giving me a chance to participate in this debate.....

Shri V. G. Deshpande: On a point of order.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I have already said he will speak.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I rise on a point of order. I moved for closure. Now, without dividing the House, the Resolution is continuing. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The question is:

"That the question be now put"

House divided: Ayes, 29; *Noes,* 115

Division No. 3] AYES **[5·53 p.m.**

Amjad Ali, Shri
Basu, Shri K. K.
Biren Dutt, Shri
Buchhikotaiah, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjea, Shri Tushar
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.
Chowdary, Shri C. R.
Chowdhury, Shri N. B.
Das, Shri B. C.
Das, Shri Sarangadhar
Deshpande, Shri V. G.
Gidwani, Shri
Mascarene, Kumari Annie
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nanadas, Shri
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Raghavachari, Shri
Ramasami, Shri M. D.
Rao, Dr. Rama
Rao, Shri P. Subba
Rao, Shri Vittal
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Shakuntala, Shrimati
Singh, Shri R. N.
Veeraswamy, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji
Waghmare, Shri

NOES

Agarwal, Shri S. N.
Agrawal, Shri M. L.
Akarpuri, Sardar
Altekar, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Bansal, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Bhargava, Pandit M. B.
Bhatt, Shri C.
Bhawanji, Shri
Bhonsle, Shri J. K.
Bidari, Shri
Borooah, Shri
Bose, Shri P. C.
Charak, Shri
Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan
Chaudhary, Shri G. L.
Chaudhury, Shri R. K.
Chinaria, Shri
Choudhuri, Shri M. Shaffee
Dabhi, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri S. N.
Datar, Shri
Dessi, Shri K. K.
Deshmukh, Shri C. D.
Deshpande, Shri G. H.
Dholakia, Shri
Dhulekar, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dube, Shri U. S.
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Garg, Shri R. P.
Gounder, Shri K. P.
Hem Raj, Shri
Ibrahim, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jayashri, Shrimati
Jha, Shri Bhagwat
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Joshi, Shri M. D.
Joshi, Shri N. L.
Karmarkar, Shri
Kasliwal, Shri
Katham, Shri
Katju, Dr.
Keskar, Dr.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lal, Shri R. S.
Madiah Gowda, Shri
Madhodaya, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mathew, Shri
Matthen, Shri
Maydeo, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri Lokenath
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Mohiuddin, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Neswi, Shri
Parekh, Dr. J. N.
Pataskar, Shri
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patnaik, Shri U. C.
Pawar, Shri V. P.
Prasad, Shri H. S
Rachiah, Shri N.
Radha Raman, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Ram Dass, Shri
Ram Saran, Prof.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Roy Shri B. N.
Sahu, Shri Bhagbat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Saksena, Shri Mohanlal
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanganna, Shri
Sewal, Shri A. R.
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Shri Algu Rai
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri T. N.
Sinha, Dr. S. N.
Sinha Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri N. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Snatak, Shri
Somani, Shri G. D.
Suriya Prashad, Shri
Telkikar, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Thomas, Shri A. V.
Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Tripathi, Shri K. P.
Upadhayay, Shri S. D.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal

The motion was negatived.

6 P.M.

Shri Joachim Alva: Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me a chance to say few words today, though I must say this about the Opposition that they have not been fair to us. They were very anxious to have this debate and when we want to continue it, they say we shall not continue it.

Coming to the major point, about unemployment, I want to mention that we have 5 great sectors of employment which can be gingered up and which can be filled up, I mean steel, shipping wool, jute and aluminium; and, above all, a dynamic approach about agriculture. I shall quote my figures and statistics and show that we can increase our production in these 5 major sectors and also have a dynamic approach to agriculture to increase employment in our land and find enough employment.

In the first and foremost place, Madam, I feel that the Ministers of Government and even the Members of Parliament do not feel sufficiently strongly about the woes of unemployment. We are sitting on comfortable seats, the Ministers have their own comfortable seats and they do not realise what are the woes of unemploy-

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ment. I feel that we did a great injustice to the thousands or lakh of young men whom we brought up during the freedom movement; they have been given no chance after 1947. We did not summon our young men to fill in posts of authority. We relied on the Indian Civil Service and they carried on the Government, nurtured as they were under the British aegis. They had not the spirit, they had not the guts, they had not the heart and they had not the sentiment. And, these young men, nurtured in the jails—many had even English University education, foreign University education—men who had seen the inside of jails, they were never given the chance. They either joined the ranks of the communists, or they were liquidated or they were content with small jobs. The whole Government is run at the top by the Ministers relying on the work of the Indian Civil Service, who should have been really liquidated. We should have brought these young men to fill our posts. They would have been able to infuse some spirit, drive and vigour and it would have, perhaps, created new conditions in our land.

In regard to the suggestion of my friend Mr. Sharma that we should believe in planned parenthood, it is again falling into the hands of the Americans, from whose land this idea of birth control has come to our land in this country. I say that there shall not be any birth control and any other evils that are rampant in the Western Countries. There shall not be such a kind of economy either. Today, Russia's per capita income is equal to that of Italy. There are 200 million people and perhaps in three years time it will be equal to that of France and perhaps in another 10 or 15 years, it will be equal to that of America. If Russia with all her woes and agonies, born out of the October revolution, has been able to establish herself on firm foundation, why not India take the lesson from Russia in solving her problem. In my recent visit I met in China a journalist, a banker and another person and all three of them said that there was full employment in China and that every one of them is having two coats, two uniforms and two full meals, which you and I cannot claim—even Members of Parliament—and if that is the state in Russia and China, why should you not go forward in the same way as they have done? Russia, China and India are three great sectors, three great countries of humanity, whether you like it or not, and their economics will have to be one and unless these three countries develop in some uniform manner, all the blue-prints of the Ministers cannot be translated. What have we done for the young men and women who fought in the national movement of freedom? Will they not develop into greater administrators or men manning the administrative machinery than the existing service known as the I.C.S. Why should these young men and women be allowed to knock at every door for their very existence? Whose fault is it? Thank God, we have a Prime Minister whose vision is large enough to embrace all the problems and difficulties that these people are subjected to, and if these methods fail—that is what the Prime Minister has said—we shall resort to other methods, but we shall not allow these youths to go along in this miserable condition.

I shall come along to the five industries that I was mentioning, and as I said if these methods fail, we shall not hesitate to devise other methods that will solve our problems.

In regard to steel, in 1930, in Russia they had 4.2 million tons and in the year of grace 1951 Russia attained only 2.8 million tons. Russia has planned that she shall have steel even more than the United States of America for the next five years, but we are still groping in the dark. We shall have soon to establish steel factories. What is the United States of America doing? The United Nations has disposed of all her moneys in securities meant for U.S. defence. Why shall not the United Nations place those funds proportionately on the

shoulders of India, Egypt and other countries also? Today the Hindustan Times has given some revealing figures in regard to the U.N. fund—subscription and surplus funds—and almost cent per cent of the funds of U.N. are placed at the disposal of U.S. firms.

In regard to steel, we must double or treble our quantities of production. Unless we do something about our major industries, we are not going to make any progress. In Russia, there were two thousand towns destroyed, 70,000 factories destroyed and 20 million people rendered homeless, but what have we? we have only 7½ million refugees from Pakistan. Russia did not borrow any money to solve her refugee problem, but what do we do here? We have borrowed and are borrowing heavily from America and when the day of reckoning comes, we shall not be able to separate the wheat from the chaff.

What is the state of shipping here? Today our shipping is not 5 per cent. of the world tonnage. In 1953, we find that 19½ per cent. of our coastal traffic is manned by Indian shios. We have not many ships, but I do not know why the Planning Commission or the Government of India did not plan to buy even 25 second-hand ships from America or anywhere else for the 25 crore of rupees, so that our shipping tonnage may be increased. If we have enough tonnage at our disposal, it will certainly solve the problem of unemployment to some degree. Those ships can be used for our trade with all the corners of the world. We have just got four men-of-war in our Navy. We must increase the tonnage in such a way that we may have at least 1 per cent. of the world tonnage.

In regard to jute, I find for the year 1938 we had only 34 million dollars worth of earnings in the sterling area while in 1951, the figure was 18 million dollars. Who are reaping the fruits of all these? These go into the pockets of the big money-lords on the banks of the Hooghly in Calcutta. But our Ministers and officers are not even watching this. If you look at these statistics and take prompt action, you can raise your national income, so that automatically and spontaneously you can market your products to the best advantage of the country and her suffering masses.

In regard to wool, the figures are very staggering. I know mathematics, economics, finance etc. and I get horror-stricken and I wonder whether anyone else—our Ministers—is not horror-stricken. In 1948-49 we had exported wool to the tune of three crores and in 1952 we have exported to the tune of eight crores. In 1953-54 we should make it 16 crores. Why should not our waste lands, which are lying idle and barren, be put more and more under sheep farming? In this way it is not difficult to increase our wool production and export and build up our economy also. It will give employment to a number of young men and women in addition.

In regard to textiles, production has no doubt gone up so high that it has over-reached the 1956 target set up by the Planning Commission. No doubt the Government of India were kind enough to grant relief to the textile workers. Here again, the textile industry is in the hands of unscrupulous men. Why should 10,000 families govern the fate of 350 million people in the country? Unless we are able to solve this problem of 10,000 families playing with the wealth of 350 million people—starving and grief-stricken people—the economic problem of the country cannot be answered. We have always to remember that we shall no longer permit these 10,000 families to meddle with the wealth of the 350 millions, who are starving and poverty-stricken. We are no doubt Members of Parliament sitting comfortably here and similarly the Ministers are sitting comfortably here and elsewhere. We have been elected by the masses. What for? Is it not our duty to look to their interests? Is it not our responsibility to see that this wealth is distributed to these poor millions who are starving? Is it not also our duty to see that these black marketeers are relieved of their ill-gotten wealth? I

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am sure it is possible to put India's economy on a stable foundation if only we take prompt measures.

Now about aluminium, 15,000 tons of aluminium we import and utilise and it is hardly 3000 tons that we produce in India, that is in Travancore-Cochin. Why shall we not import aluminium ingots just as we import iron ore ingots for the Tata Steel Company? Why shall we not import these quickly? Nobody seems to be worried about the position of aluminium now. This is a matter which must be taken up in hand quickly.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry—I have to give a chance to others.

Shri Joachim Alva: Two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I will call upon the next speaker.

Shri Joachim Alva: Please give me two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. Shri S. C. Mishra:

Pandit S. C. Mishra: There is a story prevalent in my part of the country—I do not know whether it is prevalent everywhere. There was a great pandit who always based his actions on very solid facts. He was very fond of statistics too. Once he got an invitation to go and see his friend with the whole of his family. A small rivulet intervened on the way between. That pandit had access to the great Secretariat procedure and he caught that fever. He learnt that even barges of 100 million capacity could not cross that rivulet, but he had to cross it. Therefore, smug and content, with all the finances and figures in his pocket, he went with his children to the banks of the river and ordered his children to cross. And you know, children are afraid to cross, but they went up into the river, big and small children. A few of them—the little ones—were carried down the stream. The others quied, "father, father, the little brothe are being carried off the stream." The pandit took out all the statistics from his pocket and said: "How can it be? Nonsense. I quote from the statistics that nothing has happened. There is no cause for alarm." We had that pandit incarnate standing in this House, on the last day of this debate, when our Finance Minister was speaking; with the only difference, Sir, that whereas the children that were being drowned that day were the pandit's own, the children that are being drowned today are the common men's and not the Finance Minister's.

Madam, I have no quarrel with the Finance Minister. But he takes his points always—he is always taking into consideration the statistics. But our statisticians are perhaps like glands in the human body. They never take into consideration the several veins and arteries that run inside the body but are occurring in knots. So the statisticians take account only of the 'noughts.'

Madam, I do not challenge those figures, which are according to statisticians; when only the industries are taken into consideration, perhaps, according to their calculation, they are not throwing many people out of employment, but what has happened in our country? For every new scheme that is started in the industrial sphere of our country,—I request my friends to take into consideration this point—and most of the ventures are started by our capitalists, industrialists, in the private sector, and, I will say, not by the Government, the impact of each such industry is to throw a lot of the people in rural India out of employment. Take for example this crockery, pottery, etc. The village-folk, from time immemorial, have been living on these small industries. They have got a standard, they have got an economy in the village. All that economy is upset and every year scores and scores of people are thrown out of their employment. I think the Government ought to take into consideration and I would request the Minister to take into consideration these facts. The great Planning Minister is also here, and perhaps his speech was such that though I listened to him

it looked merely a confused tautology, but any way, he should also take note of the fact that every year, while we are thinking of new schemes in the major industrial field, and in every decade, thousands and thousands of people are going out of employment. Therefore, one thing I would suggest to them—let them not be a communist or a socialist like me—let them accept this mixed economy. What should be the mixed economy? Some of the Members were angry when there was a suggestion about the cesses being levied on industries, for being utilized for protecting indigenous small industries. If anything, certainly that may promise something good to all the measures that you have been taking and other Governments have been taking over these many years. I think that is one thing which can give a little succour to the bewildered countryfolk. First of all, the Government should make it a point that no large industries should be allowed to develop or to be grown which merely throw our people out of employment. What have we in Delhi here? We have many buses and coaches. I ask the Finance Minister: have you taken into consideration how many tongawallahs have been thrown out of employment in this very city of Delhi? You may say that system was very expensive. But how are they very expensive? I have seen and known these tongawallahs who carry you for two miles or so for two annas. You go to the Connaught Place. They will take you one mile away from there for two annas, at the most. What are they charging in your bus? From, this Parliament to the Station, it is four and a half annas now. Therefore, I say, what are we doing here? They say, it is recurring cost. Where does the recurring cost go? I say, nobody in our country, Madam, including you, and the great Ministers, nobody here is important enough to have the luxury of a pleasure car. The great Ministers in England go on buses. I say, [illegible] certain cars; we may have these new inventions, but we must introduce them in a way that does not kill those people who have somehow been eking out their existence through small means. The problem should be considered on every front. I say this as an example.

An Hon. Member: Landless labour?

Pandit S. C. Mishra: I know he is talking about landless labourers. I shall come to the land problem immediately. Perhaps my friend there has said that the talk of redistribution of land is a mere idle talk. It will only divide this unemployment problem amongst others, who are employed. It will only redistribute unemployment. What else is there? I think I need not remind the hon. Member that, if he is imitating America, for every industrial worker in America there is machinery costing Rs. 8,000. What have we here? Here, in India, our standard in industry—I do not take the country-side—is Rs. 500 of machine for one worker. In America, it is Rs. 8,000 on the average. We are sixteen times behind. One Member was saying that we must apply to the World Bank for loans and get plants. I am not opposed to get something very essential even on loan. But what are we doing here? All luxury goods pour into India. I ask: ban all luxury goods. India shall have to remain content, even the princes, the best or the worst princes that you and I are creating, must remain content. Tell them: "You will have to live on goods produced in India. Only such goods will be allowed to come from outside as will help our production." Every country has done that, and we can do it. Really, on the one hand, 400 million pairs of hands are lying useless in our country. They are not being utilized. On the other hand, we only look to the World Bank for loan, loan and loan. I say this can lead us only to one point. Our Finance Minister has taken a calculation of population. I say, because five million children are born.....

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned till 1-30 P.M. on Monday, the 7th December.

The House then adjourned till Half Past One of the Clock on Monday, the 7th December, 1953.